

Balaguer takes slim lead in Dominica

SANTO DOMINGO (R) — Joaquín Balaguer, a frail, elderly man who can hardly see, took a slim lead on Saturday over Jacobo Majluta, the government's candidate, in the Dominican Republic presidential election. With well under half the ballots tallied, Mr. Balaguer, 78, of the Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC) held 39.29 per cent of the vote and Mr. Majluta, 51, of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) had 38.95 per cent. Counting proceeded at a painfully slow pace and the chase for the presidency promised to be neck-and-neck, with full official results not expected before late Saturday at the earliest (See earlier story on page 8). The two leading candidates, whose parties represent similar centrist interests, have promised to improve the standard of living in this impoverished Caribbean state.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الراية

43 states sign anti-apartheid pact

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Representatives of 43 states have signed the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly last year and opened for signature on Friday. There was no Western signatory, according to a list issued by the United Nations on Saturday. Parties to the accord condemn the apartheid form of racial separation, and vow to try to eliminate it from sports, committing themselves to bar their sports bodies, teams and athletes, from contact with any country observing apartheid. In effect, this means the Republic of South Africa, which is excluded from most international competition, including the Olympics, and whose athletes are unwelcome in many countries.

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Romanian deputy premier in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae arrived on Saturday for an official visit to discuss joint cooperation between Iraq and Romania in the economic and technical fields, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

Irbid nomination dates announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nominations for the forthcoming by-election in Irbid Governorate will be accepted between May 25 and May 30, according to Irbid Governor Mohammad Amin. Mr. Amin said the by-election, to elect a deputy for the Lower House of Parliament to succeed the late Na'im Al Tal, is in line with Article 19 of the Constitution. So far 19 persons in the governorate have declared their intentions to run for the June by-election.

Katyushas land in Upper Galilee

TEL AVIV (R) — A number of Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon exploded on Friday, close to the border in Upper Galilee, but no one was hurt and no damage was caused, settlers in the area reported. Israeli forces mounted a search for the launch sites and the commandos responsible for the attack, military sources said.

Kuwait hopeful of end to reef dispute

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said on Saturday he hoped a dispute between Bahrain and Qatar over a coral reef in the Gulf would end soon. Sheikh Sabah told reporters that diplomatic efforts to end the row were continuing and said he hoped they "will solve the problem by the end of Ramadan."

Austrian minister arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha started a five-day visit to Syria on Saturday aimed at developing bilateral security cooperation. Mr. Blecha, accompanied by a police delegation, was met at the airport by his Syrian counterpart, Mohammad Ghahbache.

Bush undergoes minor cancer surgery

WASHINGTON (R) — Doctors at Bethesda naval hospital removed a small skin cancer from Vice-President George Bush's face on Thursday, a Bush spokesman said Saturday. Marlin Fitzwater said the cancerous tissue was found on Mr. Bush's left cheek during a routine physical checkup several weeks ago. Mr. Fitzwater described the excised tissue as a basal cell carcinoma, a common, easily-treated form of skin cancer usually caused by too much exposure to the sun. He said Mr. Bush underwent minor surgery for its removal on Thursday afternoon.

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King orders release of all Yarmouk students

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has issued orders for the release of all Yarmouk University students detained in the recent acts of rioting that led to the death of three students and the injury of several others including 18 police officers.

An official statement, issued following a Cabinet meeting on Saturday, said that in accordance with the King's orders arrangements will also be made to allow all students to appear for their final examinations which mark the end of the present academic term.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran has been requested to make arrangements for re-opening the university on Saturday, May 24 and allowing students to appear for their exams as originally scheduled, the statement said.

The unrest at Yarmouk University was discussed by the Cabinet at its ordinary session on Saturday, and the ministers carefully examined the regrettable incidents at the university and looked into measures that should be taken for restoring normal life at its various faculties, the statement said.

It said that upon directives issued by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, a special ministerial inquiry committee has been formed to investigate the incidents and report its findings to the Cabinet as soon as possible.

The committee, chaired by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Thouran Hindawi, includes Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad and Minister of Justice Riyad Al Shaka.

An official spokesman for the Ministry of Interior reported on Thursday that the police were in control of the situation at the university following rioting and acts of sabotage carried out by students.

The official warned that the government cannot allow anybody to tamper with the Kingdom's security and stability or try to cause danger or sabotage to any Jordanian institution. He said strict measures will be taken against those who try to harm the country's security and the safety of Jordanian citizens.

The newspaper also carried a report on the work being performed by evacuees now living in other parts of the Ukraine, and said one group had decimated 3,000 head of cattle.

"Medical workers have examined the 92,000 people evacuated from the areas adjoining the nuclear power plant," Radio Moscow said in its morning reports on the accident.

"They said none of their patients have any signs of ailments connected with the increase of radiation at the time of the accident, which occurred at the end of April."

Dr. Gale told U.S. television correspondents before departing Moscow on Friday that doctors were doing everything they could for the 34 people considered in grave condition from radiation exposure, but that more deaths were inevitable.

"We are unfortunately having deaths on a continuing basis," Dr. Gale said.

The first 90 of a total of 400 men who are accompanying Mr. Pastora also entered Costa Rica and were taken to a site away from the border while their immigration status is clarified, Radio "Monsieur" said.

President Oscar Arias Sanchez said this week he would consider granting asylum to Mr. Pastora if the guerrilla leader promised to lay down his arms and "stop being what he is today, one more commandant in the anti-Sandinista fight."

Mr. Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic alliance is one of the smallest of the contra groups fighting the Nicaraguan government. Mr. Pastora's rebels have used southern Nicaragua as their base for skirmishes that prompted hundreds of complaints of border violations by both countries.

Known as "Commander Zero" during the Sandinista revolution that ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979, Mr. Pastora later broke with the Sandinistas and took up arms against them.

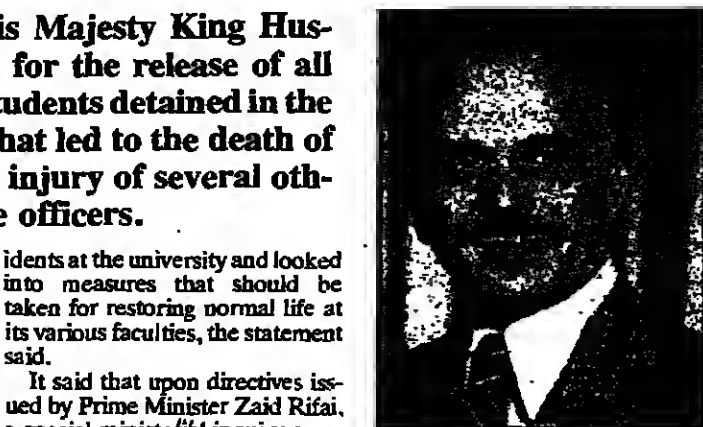
In 1984, Mr. Pastora announced his refusal to join other rebel leaders in forming an alliance with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a larger contra group operating from Honduras.

Mr. Pastora has repeatedly refused to join the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which receives U.S. funding and support, because it includes former supporters of the ousted Somoza government.

Mr. Pastora's aides said the rebel leader would denounce the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for allegedly trying to undermine him because he refused to align himself with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Thursday that "we hope that Eden Pastora will continue his efforts to bring democracy to Nicaragua and that reports of his abandonment of that struggle are incorrect."

But Mr. Caracas told AP that Mr. Pastora would seek asylum from another country if Costa Rica turned him down.



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None of 92,000 Chernobyl evacuees suffering from radiation, Moscow says

MOSCOW (AP) — All 92,000 residents evacuated from around the Chernobyl nuclear accident site have been examined by doctors, and none was found to be suffering from radiation-related illnesses, Radio Moscow said Saturday.

The brief health report on those removed from a 30-kilometre danger zone followed a report on Friday indicating that the death toll from the April 26 accident had reached 13.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, an American bone marrow specialist treating victims of the nuclear accident, said before departing for Los Angeles that 24 of 35 people listed in grave condition were still alive.

Eleven people died from burns and radiation after the accident; two men were killed during the initial fire and explosion at the reactor.

The youth daily Komсомольская Pravda, which has focused so far on eulogising the heroes of the Chernobyl disaster, reported on Saturday that some members of the young Communist League had failed in their duty and were disciplined.

One Komsomol leader at the Chernobyl plant has lost his leadership position and may be kicked out of the Komsomol — the vital stepping stone to membership of the Communist Party, it said.

Another Komsomol worker, a woman in charge of the plant's food department, panicked after the accident and left the area to stay with relatives, it said. She was brought back to work only nine days later after being summoned by telegram, it said.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said in its front-page editorial report that with the Chernobyl accident, "it becomes still clearer what a nuclear war has in store for humanity."

The editorial was one of several media reports over the past few days to argue that the accident further underscores the need to ban nuclear testing and reach disarmament accords.

The newspaper also carried a report on the work being performed by evacuees now living in other parts of the Ukraine, and said one group had decimated 3,000 head of cattle.

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But Mr. Caracas told AP that Mr. Pastora would seek asylum from another country if Costa Rica turned him down.

Government announces 20% cut in electricity and water charges

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government on Saturday announced a 20 per cent reduction in charges for electricity and water used for domestic purposes and agriculture and industry in the Kingdom.

The announcement followed a cabinet meeting which also discussed various issues pertaining to industries in the country.

The announcement, carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the new charges for electricity and water will take effect on June 1, 1986. According to the announcement, every kilowatt hour (kwh) of electricity used for domestic purposes will be charged 31 fils, down from 38 fils, for the first 160 kwh consumption per month. The 160 kwh ceiling

covers the average consumption of nearly 70 per cent of the Kingdom's electricity consumers, the announcement said. It did not say how much the new charges were for electricity consumed above the 160 kwh slab.

Electricity used for pumping water for irrigation and drinking will go down by 20 per cent to 23 fils per kwh. This decision, the statement said, was taken to boost the work of food growers and stockbreeders.

It said each kwh of power used for industrial purposes will be charged 24 fils for smaller industries and 22 fils for big industries.

According to the statement 18 fils will be charged for every kwh consumed by the large industrial export-oriented enterprises, including the cement, fertiliser and potash plants.

In a bid to help boost tourism, the statement said, hotels will pay only 24 fils for every kwh.

It said that the reduction of power tariffs will naturally lead to boosting the national economy since most industries rely heavily on electric power in general.

The statement said that in implementing the new tariffs the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the treasury will be settling the difference in prices, nearly JD 10 million during the year 1986.

The Cabinet statement said that water charges would be reduced by 20 per cent for all consumers in all parts of the Kingdom. The reduction of the water prices, it said, comes as a direct result of reduced electric rates. The new rates will also be applicable to universities, fertiliser industries and the Aquila Thermal Power Station.

The Cabinet also endorsed measures designed to encourage industries that export commodities and use heavy oil. The statements said that these industries will from now on pay JD 25 less for every tonne of heavy oil consumed in the process of production.

Specific regulations will be worked out in this respect jointly by the ministries of industry and trade, finance, energy. This decision, the statement said, was designed to help local industries compete in foreign markets.

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Paper denies Libyan claim of Egyptian spy network

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian newspaper Saturday denied Libyan allegations that it had broken an Egyptian spy and sabotage network that helped guide American warplanes during the April 15 bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

In an uncorroborated front-page report, the state-owned weekly Akhbar Al Yom accused Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi of fabricating the story as a pretext for action against Egyptians working in Libya.

"Observers see that these allegations are illogical and without any truth because the American planes which raided Libya did not need to be guided to their targets because they are equipped with computerized devices which can pinpoint these targets," the paper said.

"And on the other hand, Egypt does not need to spy against Libya because Egypt has always refused to join in any aggression against any Arab country," the paper added.

The Libyan News Agency

JANA said Friday that the spy ring, which it claimed was equipped with American-made radio transmitters, was uncovered last month and that its Egyptian leader had been arrested.

Libya and Egypt have been at political odds since late President Anwar Sadat refused an integration charter between the two countries in 1972. The two countries fought a brief border war in 1977, and Egypt has accused Libya of masterminding several attacks here.

JANA said: "The United States has given these (transmitters) sets to Egyptian intelligence within the framework of Egyptian-American cooperation. The sets, which Egyptian intelligence had smuggled into Libya, guided the American planes which raided Tripoli and

Benghazi."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan ordered the air strikes in retaliation for Libya's alleged involvement in the bombing of a Berlin nightclub frequented by American servicemen.

The transmitters can send from 15 to 150 coded words per minute, and as a ground signal can guide aircraft to their targets, JANA said.

The agency reported that one of the transmitters was found in Benghazi on the morning of April 16 under a bridge near the site of U.S. air strikes, and another was discovered near the Sid Bilal region in Tripoli on the evening of April 16, the agency said. Both were still transmitting, it said.

The agency did not specify where or when the arrest was made.

JANA claimed an "espionage and sabotage" network was set up on April 19, 1984, by Egypt's Directorate of Military Intelligence to gather information on movements

and deployment of Libya's armed forces.

JANA identified the leader of the network as Murajji Hamouda Ibrahim Abu Azzah and said he was an Egyptian citizen.

Egyptian Military Intelligence officials in Misra Matru, identified as Lt.-Col. Mahmoud and Lt.-Col. Hosni, assigned Abu Azzah in September 1984 to infiltrate Libya and spy on military patrols and camps, the agency said.

Supplied with a land cruiser vehicle, he crossed the border, settled in the Al Abyar region and later returned to Egypt to deliver his information to the two officers, JANA said. He repeated the assignment later in 1985, it claimed.

Abu Azzah then transferred to the central administration in Cairo, where two other officers asked him to infiltrate Libya again and deliver a transmitter to another agent at the end of March 1986, JANA said. He was given 10,000 pounds, a land cruiser, rifles and ammunition, it charged.

Tunisian film makes its mark at Cannes festival

CANNES, France (R) — Tunisian producer Tarik Ben Ammar carved out a place in the film industry for himself and his country this week when his \$30-million feature, Roman Polanski's Pirates, was shown to open the Cannes Film Festival.

For Ben Ammar, 36, the production crowns a decade of single-handed efforts to convince top directors and producers to shoot on location in Tunisia's leafy oases, Mediterranean beaches, desert sands or crowded bazaars. He was sure these locations could bring hard currency and jobs.

As a symbol of his triumph, Ben Ammar brought to Cannes the un-hilled hero of the film — a replica of a 17th century Spanish galley which has been the star attraction of the 12-day film extravaganza.

One of the most expensive cinema props ever built, it is described by Ben Ammar, its owner, as a major breakthrough for the Third World in the business of film.

"I wanted to show people that this boat, which is the most beautiful object ever built in the history of film, proves that we too in Tunisia can create wonderful things," he told Reuters.

"We are stunted by the complex of the poor. Yet the success of this 100-per cent Tunisian enterprise proves we are not inferior," he said.

The use of Tunisian staff working in Tunisian studios on film shot and processed by locals was the condition Ben Ammar said he set Polanski to produce the adventure film.

"I wanted to do something for my country, give it back what it gave me," he said. "And it is unique that a director as prestigious as Polanski understood and gave me the chance to do it."

Pirates proved that with the proper training and help any other Third World nation could crack the business of cinema.

The 220-foot-long (68-metre) galley Neptune, complete with sculpted figure-head, mock cannons and giant masts, took 2,000 Tunisian workers two years to construct at a cost of \$8 million.

Ben Ammar, related to President Habib Bourguiba's wife, caught the film bug after a chance encounter with Shirley Maclaine at an embassy party in Rome. In 1975, when aged 25, he talked Roberto Rossellini into making his last picture the Messiah there.

Since then, over 40 features including Star Wars and Raiders of the Lost Ark have used the country as a backdrop, injecting \$100 million and providing more than 200,000 hours of work to the economy.

Ben Ammar, a slim, fast-talking businessman and graduate of Washington DC's Georgetown University, has progressed from just serving films to producing them.

Peking says 'anti-terrorism' is pretext for Israeli aggression

PEKING (AP) — Israel is using anti-terrorism as a pretext to pursue aggression against Arab countries, China's official Xinhua Agency said Saturday.

In a news analysis, the agency said a fresh round of armed conflict between Israel and Syria appears imminent as Israel intensifies a military buildup along its border with Lebanon.

"Recently, Israeli leaders have threatened to attack Syria on the pretext that Syria supports terrorism," Xinhua said.

"Anti-terrorism is in fact a newly created pretext by Israel to pursue policies of aggression and expansion against its neighbouring Arab countries," Xinhua said.

"The terrorism charges proved to be groundless. The reason that Israeli leaders raised the war cry is that Syria has noticeably increased its military power since 1982."

Some strategists have suggested the only way Israel can compete with Syria's growing military strength is to "make a blitz as soon as possible" to destroy at least part of Syria's military strength, Xinhua said.

China, which backs the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Peking has repeatedly denied Israeli press reports that Israeli businessmen have visited China to

discuss investment projects and that Israel is supplying arms to the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Meanwhile Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang told a special envoy of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi Friday that China supports the Libyan people in their struggle to preserve national sovereignty.

Xinhua said Mr. Zhao told envoy Abdul Ati Obidi that China opposes all kinds of terrorism and was concerned about tension in the Mediterranean region.

While Mr. Zhao said China supports the Libyan people in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty, he also urged all parties concerned to exercise restraint. He said China opposes terrorism as a form of political struggle because its victims are innocent people.

Mr. Obidi said at the news conference at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse that he had had "very friendly" talks with Mr. Zhao and other Chinese leaders.

"We didn't discuss any military help or cooperation because we have no problems with military supplies," he said.

The two sides discussed how they could work through the non-aligned nations or the United Nations "to put pressure on the Americans to come back to their senses," he said.

At a news conference, Mr.

Obidi said Libya approved of the Dec. 27 attack at the Rome airport because it was a Palestinian action aimed at Israel. The attack was near the El Al Israel Airlines center.

"We feel sorry for those non-Israelis who were killed and who were involved in this," he said. But "in the case of the Palestinians, we condone (attacks against Israeli targets anywhere) 100 per cent" because the Israelis have vowed to strike at Palestinians.

"It is only logical for the Palestinians to reciprocate and do the same thing," Mr. Obidi said.

Mr. Obidi said he thanked the Chinese for "their support, solidarity and condemnation (of the United States) which they showed when the American raids took place."

Chinese leaders denounced the U.S. attacks on Libya and disagreed with using force to solve differences between countries.

They also said China was opposed to terrorism.

Mr. Zhao "spoke about terrorism the same way we understand it" with a distinction made between terrorism and liberation struggle by groups such as the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Obidi said.

"We never felt that the prime minister was criticising," Mr. Obidi said. "We are very satisfied."

Israel goes on summer time today

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel was expected to move its clocks forward one hour at midnight Saturday night to go on daylight saving time until Sept. 6, despite objections by rabbis who fear it will cause desecration of the Jewish Sabbath.

The Energy Ministry estimate

the move will save the country \$4 million in energy costs.

The cabinet last month voted to implement daylight saving time, overruling ultra-orthodox Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz who had announced he would not sign an order to move clocks

ahead.

He and other rabbis fear "summertime" will lead to widespread Sabbath desecration because cinemas will continue to open at 7 p.m. on Saturdays although sunset, when the rest day ends, will now be at about 8 p.m.

U.S. envoy ends Beirut assignment

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew has ended his assignment in Lebanon, one of the most dangerous posts for an American envoy, embassy sources said Saturday.

Mr. Bartholomew, who left Friday after heading the embassy for two years and seven months, will be replaced temporarily by Charge d'Affaires Francis MacNamara.

He leaves behind five U.S. citizens held hostage by Muslim militants over the past two years amid hostility to the United States in some Arab and Muslim states.

Syria accused Mr. Bartholomew, 50, of supporting a revolt in January by Falangist militiamen which resulted in the ousting of a militia chief who had signed a Damascus-backed plan with Muslim militia leaders aimed at ending 11 years of civil war.

Al-Azhar newspaper recently quoted senior diplomatic sources as saying an alleged controversy at the U.S. State Department over the peace plan was behind a decision to remove Bartholomew before completion of his three-year assignment.

The daily quoted one diplomat as saying Mr. Bartholomew had "exaggerated" in defining the U.S. role in Lebanon when he strongly opposed the pact, which undercut efforts by Washington to improve ties with Syria.

Mr. Bartholomew arrived in November 1983, a month after a suicide truck bomber killed 241 U.S. Marines.

Mr. Bartholomew witnessed the decline of this policy as Syria regained influence in Lebanon after its allies pressured Falangist President Amin Gemayel to abrogate the treaty. This was followed by withdrawal of the Marines.

Riyadh keeps ban on E. European food

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia is maintaining a temporary ban on food products from Eastern Europe for fear of radiation contamination but it has lifted an embargo on produce from Western Europe, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

They said a government decree, effective from Friday, said food consignments from Western Europe would be admitted if certified they had been checked before shipping to ensure radiation levels were within internationally acceptable limits.

The ban, however, still remains in effect for produce from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The move followed fears of rad-

iation contamination in the wake of the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear power disaster on April 26.

European diplomats contacted in Riyadh said produce banned from Eastern Europe covered milk and milk products, fresh vegetables, fruit, sea food, live animals and honey.

The decree also said a ban would be imposed in future on products from any country where the World Health Organisation (WHO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported radiation levels had risen above internationally acceptable limits.

Bahrain and Qatar have banned until further notice food imports from the Soviet Union and East

European countries.

A Kuwait municipality circular has been reported as saying milk and fresh and packed vegetables produced after April 20 were being refused from the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Samples of foodstuffs shipped by Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria after that date were being tested for contamination, it added.

In the United Arab Emirates, a committee has been set up to check food imports from countries possibly affected by nuclear fallout, the official Emirates News Agency WAM said.

It said precautionary "tests would start Sunday, but did not name the countries concerned."

Stone Age city unearthed near Cairo

By Mona Sharaf
Reuters

CAIRO — Nestling near space-age dishes at Cairo's main Satellite Communications Centre, a newly-unearthed Stone Age city is adding to knowledge of how the forefathers of Pharaonic Egyptians lived.

Archaeologists have found mummified fish in the ruins, showing people of the late Stone Age knew how to preserve bodies, a practice developed by the Pharaohs more than five centuries later.

The city, containing a temple and a cemetery as well as the rubble of houses, was discovered in

1930 but has been excavated only in the last six months.

One of the team leaders, pre-historic Professor Fathi Afifi of Al Azhar University, says the 60-metre-square temple is the most important part of the find.

It once contained the statue of a God — which one is not certain — although the effigy was not there when the city was discovered. There were places where incense was once burned.

"That proves the people were aware of religious beliefs," Prof. Afifi told Reuters.

The site on a hill at Maadi, now a Nile-side suburb south of Cairo favoured by Americans and other foreign residents, dates back

3,500 years before Christ and 500 years before the first Pharaonic dynasty.

There is evidence that inhabitants grew grain, used copper from the Sinai peninsula for fish-hooks and ornaments, and knew how to weave cloth from flax.

Maadi was then apparently a key location at the apex of the Nile delta and three days' walk from modern Suez at the head of the Red Sea, from which stone to build the city was hauled, Prof. Afifi says.

The two kilometre by 600 metre site has yielded a rich haul for the 25 archaeologists and labourers who have prospected there since last December.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
15:00 Korna
15:30 Cartoon
16:25 Scientific programme
16:45 Arabic series
17:05 Programme on Ramadan
18:15 Ramadan contest
18:30 Arabic series
19:20 Religious programme
19:45 Ramadan puzzle
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic series
21:35 Islamic programme
22:20 Tomorrow's programme
22:25 Arabic series
23:10 News Summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
17:30 Rue case negre
18:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Short Documentary
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Me and My Girl
21:10 With Menotti to Mexico '86
21:30 The World Challenge
22:00 News in English
22:30 Ramadan in Arabic
22:35 The Master

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 92 MHz. FM
& party on 95.00 KHz. SW
Tel: 773111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newdesk
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:40 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:15 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:40 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:40 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newdesk

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

A painting exhibition by the students of the Nazareth Sisters College at the French Cultural Centre (until May 28).

EXHIBITION

Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

CIRCUS

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 644371
British Council 6341778
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644020
Spanish Cultural Centre 639777
Hayat Arts Centre 661915
Hussein Youth City 6678176
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
American Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Fulkore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (40 to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre Museum. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Jordanian countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Leuhedeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Museum of Military History: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City. Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Loose Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 624590.
Anglican Church of the Ascension (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leuhedeh, 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Adabi, 623441.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678006.
American Orthodox Church Astrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astrafieh, 771751.
American International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 677543.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811292.
Rainbow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:42 (Sunrise) Fajr
05:30 (Sunrise) Fajr
12:35 Dhuhr
16:13 'Asr
19:30 Maghreb
21:30 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 512000, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

03:30 Bucharest (RO)
04:30 Berlin (DE)
05:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
06:30 Kuwait (KU)
07:30 Cairo (EG)
08:45 Jeddah (RU)
09:45 Amman (RU)
10:45 Doha, Bahrain (RU)
11:45 Kuwait (KU)
12:45 Riyadh (RU)
13:30 Tripoli (LU)
14:30 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RU)
15:45 Athens, Damascus (OA)
16:30 New York, Amsterdam (RU)
17:30 Paris, Brussels (RU)
18:30 Athens (RU)
19:30 London (RU)
20:30 Madrid, Rome (RU)
21:30 Frankfurt (LU)
22:30 Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)
23:30 Baghdad (IA)
00:30 London (BA)
01:30 Cairo (MS)
02:30 Baghdad (RU)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Bucharest (RO)
05:30 Frankfurt (LU)
06:30 Damascus, Amsterdam (KLM)
07:30 Riyadh (RU)
08:30 Amman (RU)
09:30 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
10:30 Beirut (ME)
11:30 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
12:30 Berlin (DE)
13:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RU)
14:30 Vienna, New York (RU)
15:30 Athens (RU)
16:30 Cairo (RU)
17:30 Kuwait (KU)
18:30 Riyadh (SV)
19:30 Tripoli (LU)
20:30 Jeddah (RU)
21:30 Kuwait (KU)
22:30 Frankfurt (RU)
23:30 Abu Dhabi (RU)
00:30 Damascus (RU)
01:30 Baghdad (RU)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
— Golden Cameron
— Lanka Malapala
— Amstad
— Kota Jaya

Amn Kawa and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
An increase in temperature is expected, with light and variable winds in Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman 10/26
Aqaba 18/23
Dahsh 0/29
Jordan Valley 16/32

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 24, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates
Local selling rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 76.6 / 77.9
Dutch guilder 138.4 / 140.5
French franc 49.1 / 49.6
Italian lira 22.8 / 23.2
Japanese yen (100) 207.5 / 210.8
Swiss franc 48.5 / 49.4
Swedish crown 187.3 / 190.1
U.K. sterling pound 525.2 / 533.2
U.S. dollar 346.1 / 350.9
W. German mark 156.7 / 158.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
Amman civil defence 198, 199
Civil Defence Unit 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Command 77073
Civil Defence Air Alia 57306
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blood bank 661114
Civil Defence rescue 622090-3
Fire headquarters 622111, 637777
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 636391
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881
Ministerial water complaints 771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5330360

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381/32
Kasbi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642562
Malinas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine Hospital 661174
Shamsi Hospital 669131
University Hospital 84584/65
Al-Musharrah Hospital 6672779
The Islamic, Adabi 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Adabi 664164/6
Indian, Al-Muhajirah 771101/3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Madra 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674155

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 666176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Nayef Asly 630638
Dr. Basim Van 779997
First pharmacy 661912
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Al Jumeil pharmacy 644554
Mish pharmacy 770910

TAXIS

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal Decree endorses electoral law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the 1986 electoral law for seats in the Lower House of Parliament. Another Royal Decree was also issued approving a revised salary scale for officers in the Armed Forces. The amendment stipulates that the basic salary and allowances for the Armed Forces commander-in-chief, chief-of-staff and the general intelligence director be specified by a cabinet decision.

Majali, Hawamdeh visit RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Saturday visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) where they inspected a model building in which newly developed low-cost building materials were used. The two ministers later watched a documentary featuring the benefits of the system and discussed the possibility of using low-cost materials in the construction of schools. The RSS has developed a low cost and easy to install roofs for schools and is now providing 174 such roofs for a housing project being carried out by the Housing Corporation at Ruseifa.

Imports, exports register increase

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's total imports in 1985 amounted to JD 1.74 billion, up from JD 1.71 billion in the previous year, according to a report in the local press. The report said that the Kingdom exported JD 255 million worth of products in the past year against JD 250 million in 1984. The following countries were Jordan's biggest trade partners; Saudi Arabia, the United States, Italy, Iraq, Japan, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Ramadan market to open in Salt

SALT (Petra) — A Ramadan market place, similar to one in Independence Street in Amman, is to be set up in Salt and it will last throughout the month. The market will display all types of food, supplies and clothing, according to municipality sources in Salt. The market, to be set up in cooperation with the city's Chamber of Commerce, will be formally opened on Thursday by Balqa Governor Mijeh Al Khreisha.

Commerce chamber forms new board

AMMAN (Petra) — A new board has been set up for the national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. The board includes Hamdi Al Tabba'a as chairman and Tayseer Al Ahmad as treasurer and eight others as members.

Mafrag to train People's Army cadets

SAMAR (Petra) — Training of the third batch of recruits for the People's Army in Bani Kanaana district near Mafrag started on Saturday. District Governor Abdullah Al Khasawneh made a speech to the recruits at the start of the training and urged them to acquire the required skills for backing the Jordanian Armed Forces in their endeavours to defend the homeland. The training course will be held at seven different centres and will last five weeks.

Officers take part in training course

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course for aide de camps opened in Amman on Saturday. Police officers of various ranks are taking part in the 21-day training course. The course was opened by Colonel Ghazi Zureiqi from the Public Security Department.



PRESS BRIEFING: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh (centre) hosts a press conference Saturday upon his return to Amman from two weeks of meetings at the 39th session of the World Health Organisation, which he presided over as president (Petra photo)

Committee prepares report on labour situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The total number of Jordanians working outside the Kingdom is more than double the total amount of foreign labourers working in Jordan, according to a recent report on the labour sector prepared by a special committee.

According to the report, there are 339,000 Jordanians working outside the country and 143,000 foreign workers in Jordan.

The committee, which is entrusted with preparations for the five-year development plan (1986-1990), based its information on figures obtained from the Department of Statistics for the year 1985.

The report also said that the total number of Jordanian workers in the local market increased from 218,000 in 1961 to 502,000 in 1985.

Regarding the sectoral distribution of local manpower, the report indicated that labourers in the agricultural sector dropped to 39,000 in 1985, compared to 73,000 in 1961 whereas in the services sector there was an increase in the number of workers from 74,000 in 1961 to 235,000 in 1985. In the mining sector, the manpower increased from 22,000 in 1961 to 53,000 in 1985, the report said. The production sector, according to the report, employed 30.5 per cent of the total

manpower in 1985, while the services sector employed 69.5 per cent of the total manpower in the same year.

Education standards

On Jordanian workers' level of education, the report said that in 1985, 23.8 per cent of the total number of labourers were holders of the general certificate of secondary examinations (tawjihi) in contrast with 11 per cent of the total manpower in 1979, indicating a general improvement in workers' educational standards. The report also mentioned that 17 per cent of the total Jordanian manpower in 1985 were illiterate.

Women in the labour market

The committee's report said that women's participation in the Jordanian labour market increased from 7.7 per cent in 1979 to 12.5 per cent in 1985. Reasoning by the report for the increase in women's participation were an increase in the standard of female education over recent years, changes in the labour market's infrastructure, an increasing demand for local manpower and high living expenses.

The report also said that the total amount of remittances from expatriates increased from JD

53.3 million in 1975 to JD 403 million in 1985.

Labour offices issues 23,121 permits this year

The Amman Employment Office has issued 23,121 work permits to non-Jordanian workers since the beginning of this year, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper which quoted the office's director, Mr. Ahmad Shawabkeh. The report said that 16,639 of these permits went to Arab workers and added that most of the workers issued with permits are employed in the construction, agriculture and services sectors.

The office, he said, has stopped issuing permits for non-Jordanians seeking work as accountants, clerks, typists and teachers as there are unemployed Jordanians available to fill these posts.

Referring to his office's contribution to stem unemployment in the country, Mr. Shawabkeh said that staff remain in constant contact with various organisations and companies to ensure jobs for Jordanians seeking employment. In the first quarter of this year, the Amman Employment Office has been able to find jobs for 1,000 Jordanian workers in different sectors.

UNCHS to study housing project for Palestinians in occupied territories

Meeting deplores Israel's demolition of Arab homes, construction of settlements on appropriated land

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), which recently held its meetings in Istanbul, has decided to conduct a study on the establishment of a Palestinian housing project in the occupied Arab territories and also condemned Israel's settlement policy now being implemented on occupied Arab land, Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaideh announced Saturday.

Mr. Zawaideh was speaking upon returning to Amman from the UNCHS meeting which discussed problems pertaining to housing displaced people of the world and refugees.

The meeting called on Israel to immediately cease the construction of settlements on Arab-owned land and to dismantle others which have been unlawfully built. The meeting also deplored Israel's demolition of Palestinian people's homes in territories under its rule, Mr. Zawaideh said.

Regional training centre

The second resolution, he said, concerned the establishment of a regional training centre in Amman to recruit and train technicians from the Arab World who could later help carry out housing projects and implement

settlement schemes.

The third resolution approved the organisation of an exhibition of photographs depicting programmes and activities for housing displaced people to be carried out in U.N. member countries in the coming year, 1987, which had been named as the international year for housing displaced people, Mr. Zawaideh said.

According to Mr. Zawaideh, the third resolution was adopted in reply to a Palestine Liberation Organisation suggestion to hold the exhibition during the conference and to show Israeli violations and its seizure of Arab-owned land in territories under its rule.

The meeting, he said, adopted other resolutions including one for setting up a specialised UNCHS committee which will convene every three months. This committee will be responsible for deciding on the seminars and conferences to be held during the coming year and means to promote the cause of establishing homes for displaced people and

for promoting the role of women in such projects.

The UNCHS meeting also decided to extend assistance to the people of Namibia and the victims of racial discrimination policies in South Africa, Mr. Zawaideh continued.

Housing in Jordan

Jordan's delegation to the meeting submitted a detailed study on the achievements of national housing projects carried out between 1975 and 1985. The Jordanian team also showed the delegations a documentary on the utilisation of low-cost materials in building as developed by the Royal Scientific Society. These low cost materials have been used in the Ruseifa housing project, Mr. Zawaideh said.

The UNCHS's next meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, next April.

Last month Mr. Zawaideh represented Jordan at a meeting, held in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which discussed Arab countries' national plans to be implemented in the U.N. international year for the homeless.

At the meeting the delegates, representing Arab countries and regional organisations, discussed the objectives of the international year which aims to provide decent housing for all people, especially those in developing countries. Also during the year the U.N. will draw up programmes to achieve these objectives from now until the year 2000.

Private investors put JD 782m into housing, study reveals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Investments in the housing sector during the past five years have surpassed the volume of expected investments, according to a study on the housing sector which was published Saturday in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour.

The volume of investments in the housing sector reached JD 782 million during the past five-year development plan while the volume of investments was estimated to be about JD 290 million for the period.

The study said that most of the investments came from the private sector which contributed by 94 per cent of the total investments compared to 5.9 per cent contributed by the public sector. The private sector, the study revealed, played a major role in directing investments towards housing for people with high incomes, which resulted in 5,000 housing units being unoccupied in Amman and its suburbs.

Many factors contributed towards escalating the annual need for low cost housing units among which was the high rate of population growth (about 3.8 per cent) which was caused by natural increases in the population and by immigration due to political and social circumstances, the report continued.

Mu'ta plans to raise student intake during next 5 years

KARAK (Petra) — Mu'ta University's five-year plan provides for accommodating 2,000 students in various faculties but the university's capacity will later be raised to bring the total number of students to 5,000, Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah announced Saturday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Mahafzah said that work is now underway for building facilities which would enable 200 to 300 civilian students to enrol, in addition to the 400 students now enrolled in military courses, the mainstream

of the university's studies.

He said that civilian students will not be asked to do military training but added that their courses will include a larger degree of military sciences than those given by the University of Jordan or Yarmouk University.

The facilities to be added for the civilian students will be Arabic, English, education, law and administration, Dr. Mahafzah said. He went on to say that opening the university for civilian students is subject to approval by the Royal Commission for Mu'ta University.

Studies underway to build, expand industrial cities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Studies are being conducted on expanding and setting up a number of industrial estates in Amman, Irbid, Aqaba and Salt at a total cost of JD 18 million, according to a report published Saturday in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour.

According to these studies, the second stage of the Sahab Industrial Estate, near Amman, will be established on an area of 1,000 dunams at a cost of about JD 7 million. So far JD 1 million has been spent on studies and designs while work on the project's infrastructure and installations will commence within the next few months, the report said.

In Irbid, about 400 dunams of land has been purchased near the permanent site of Yarmouk University to establish an industrial estate. Work is expected to start during the second half of this year and several food, chemical and building material industries will be set up.

The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) will set up an industrial estate project in Aqaba at an estimated cost of JD 2.5 million and suitable area of state-owned land will be selected to set up the industrial estate, the report said.

In Salt an industrial estate will be set up at an estimated cost of JD 3.3 million.

Brothers continue traditional craft of Hebron glass blowers

This is the first article in a series on traditional crafts practised, some for centuries, in Jordan and Palestine. The series will discuss the history of these crafts and will also review the decline and/or recent revival of many of these crafts.

By Josephine Zanani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Hebron in the south of Palestine has long been a centre for glass making in the Near East. Although the craftsmen are hazy about the origin of the trade, the consensus is that the Ottomans taught the art to the local people over five hundred years ago. When the Turks first entered Palestine some families were taken to Istanbul, says Asme Natchi, a Hebronite glass maker, "and they learnt the craft and returned to Palestine and established workshops." The trade was handed down from father to son after, he adds. At its peak, Hebron boasted over a hundred factories. Today the number is less than five.

The decline of the Hebron glass workshops started with the introduction of machine-produced goods from abroad. The later wars in Palestine and the Israeli annexation of the West Bank, with the subsequent political and economic persecution of the Palestinian people, scattered the general population, including the Hebronite glass makers, across the world. Asme's brother Naif arrived in Amman several years ago and set up a shop and factory in an at-

tempt to maintain a stable livelihood from his glass blowing craft. Others simply abandoned their tools and began a new life in the West, says Asme.

Distinctive artefacts

The trickle of glass artefacts produced in Hebron and at the Natchi's Naour workshop are distinctive and easily recognisable as coming from the El Kahil (Hebron) glass factories. Colours range from a vivid royal blue, to sky blue, golden brown, sea green, yellow and the rarely used red as well as clear. Workmanship is characteristically uneven and unmistakably hand made. No two pieces are ever the same, although created according to similar patterns. The texture of the glass is thick and includes small, opaque bubbles, particularly visible in the designs using clear glass. The swirling, modeling, bubbling textures and clear bright colours invariably lead each object a fluid and lively appearance.

The range of goods produced is enormous; from tall vases two feet high — shaped with elegant necks and bulbous rounded bottoms — wine glasses and tumblers, fluted bowls and vases to small objects such as fish medallions sym-



Hebron glass vases on display outside the Naour workshop (photo by Josephine Zanani)

bolising good luck, beads and Christmas tree decorations — light, diaphanous, little globes.

When Naif Natchi established his workshop on the road to the Dead Sea just past Naour, he sited his work place with a magnificent view of the ancient township and its pretty green valley. He works at his furnace outside the front of the show rooms which are littered with a rainbow assortment of transparent glass objects, glittering under a comfortable layer of dust.

A working demonstration

The first job of the mornings says Asme is to start the furnace and stoke it full of glass chips. The original Hebron glass was made with sand. "Now," explains Asme, "it is cheaper and quicker to use broken bottles and jars, and so on for raw materials." With the furnace roaring at 1000 degrees, the process of manufacture starts. Naif opens a small trap door, pokes a long metal rod into the fiercely burning oven, then extracts molten glass on to the end of the rod. After withdrawing it from the furnace, he blows through the rod enlarging the burning orange globe. A small shape appears,

then another. He deftly swings the rod through the air, cooling the newly emerging object. With a sprinkle of water, Naif cuts the new vase free of the rod and quickly reattaches it to the other end and returns the vase yet again to the furnace. The new burst of heat allows him to finalise the design in this instance a fluted edge, achieved by gentle, yet methodical, tapping on the delicate rim of the vase. He starts another vase, this time creating a squared base by patting four sides out on the flat surface of his work bench. A further delicate vase, he finishes with swirling cascading glass line running down the neck of the vase.

Each item is a little different says Asme. Small objects take about five minutes, he continues, whilst larger ones at least ten. The day's work is cooled in a small chamber attached to the furnace which burns slowly at a temperature of 1300 degrees. Asme points out that the cooling process is necessary to forestall any possible cracks incurred in the cooling process.

Tools of the trade

The instruments used by the glass blowers are simple; the most essential being the rod — a piece of metal about three feet long — a pair of metal tongs for shaping,

and scissors, not unlike sheep shears, for cutting, plus a short metal stick for additional decoration on the glass. The art of glass blowing, as Naif points out, is not dependent on tools but upon the creative spirit of the maker and the speed at which he handles his artefact.

The traditional colour of Hebron glass, explains Asme, was blue, illustrating the colour with a skyward gesture and a somewhat smoky clear colour. The newer, brighter hues result from various oxides being added to the molten glass. Red, says Naif, is the most expensive colour for glass making. Their grandfather stoked his furnace with olive wood to arrive at the beautiful shades typical of the glass, the brothers use oil. An electric fan to cool the glass is another concession to modernisation.

At present the Natchi brothers produce around 150 small objects per day, or eighty larger ones. However, they are uncertain of the future of their delicate craft.

Their work is hampered by high taxation and a general slump in the tourist industry. Neither Asme or Naif wish to see their children take up glass blowing. "It is tiring, dirty and the excessively high temperatures make the work difficult and uncomfortable," says Asme.



Slaving over a hot furnace (photo by Josephine Zanani)

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Putting sad incident behind us

HIS Majesty King Hussein's decision yesterday to release all students detained during the past week's incidents at Yarmouk University, coupled with the formation of a cabinet committee to investigate those unfortunate and sad incidents, gives us strong hope and good cause to believe that trouble such as we witnessed at the Yarmouk University campus shall not be repeated.

Despite its small size and meagre resources this country has been able to withstand all the challenges imposed on it and to go a long way in becoming a model of progress and stability throughout this region. Jordan is big with its leadership and its people, and no single challenge or difficulty can distract us from carrying the message to which we are dedicated. This message is best served, as always, by stepping up our efforts to strengthen the fabric of our society and to press ahead with our development process within the traditions of the one big family which has always been a source of pride for us and for our children.

Until the investigation into the causes of the trouble at Yarmouk is carried out and completed, there can be no better way of putting this sad incident behind us than to pursue the course of dialogue and brotherly understanding among ourselves and all sectors of our society, and to strive for strengthening even further our national institutions and democratic values.

His Majesty, by ordering the release of all student detainees, has once again shown us his statesmanship and far-sightedness in solving problems that do from time to time crop up even among members of the same family. And his decision will no doubt leave a lasting impact on all those who care for this people's unity and well-being.

The government also has done the right thing in setting up the investigation committee and we are both hopeful and confident that its findings will contribute greatly and effectively to preventing such incidents from ever happening again on university campuses or elsewhere in this dear land of ours.

We look forward to Yarmouk University opening its doors again for all students to take their final examinations and to continue their studies peacefully and productively afterwards. Any prospects for campus troubles must be eliminated by dialogue and working together and the sad incidents of this past week must be left behind us.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: West embarks on a new crusade

UNDER the pretext of combating terrorism and saving the hostages, some voices in the West are seeking to establish a joint military force from the NATO alliance to cooperate with the so-called moderate Arab states to launch attacks on the Arab Nation. This is an open call on the Western alliance to set up a military force to work against the Arab states in the form of a new crusade which had been called for by certain malicious elements in the United States. The call is being transformed into reality now with the NATO alliance seriously discussing this kind of force to intervene in this region at will. The whole idea aims at removing the concept of Arab-Israeli conflict from our region and replacing it with an international one, so that no Arab struggle can exist for regaining Arab rights in Palestine. The NATO alliance wants the world to think that the projected force is needed to combat terrorism and Arab terrorists, which would eventually lead to total Western and Israeli hegemony on the Arab region. In name, it is a humanitarian cause but in essence such a force would be a tool in the hands of NATO and Israel to impose their will on the Arabs. But perhaps the most sinister part of this game is the proposed collaboration between the NATO-Israeli alliance and the moderate Arab countries because this proposal is designed to involve Arabs in acts of aggression against other Arabs. The projected force would not form a salvation force but rather a tool of terrorism to be employed as a means of imposing hegemony and domination.

Al Dustour: Israel celebrates Arabs' division

THE Israelis have just celebrated the 38th anniversary of their usurpation of Palestine with a feeling of triumph over the Arabs. They are quite content that this feeling will continue as long as they are supported in their occupation by the United States and as long as they are backed by unlimited political, economic and military assistance from their Western allies. They will therefore continue their drive to build settlements and expand their domination in our region. These Israelis are justified in their actions as long as the Arabs in general and those directly concerned with the Palestinian problem are not in the least worried about this question. The Arabs are involved in their little disputes and side differences and are too weak to think seriously of putting an end to the enemy's arrogance and occupation. Arab countries seem to be indifferent as to the Israeli celebrations and their continued occupation of their land. This anniversary of May 15 comes every year, and for 38 years the Israelis have been celebrating it. May 15, 1948 marked the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine, and though a bitter anniversary for the Arabs, it reminds them that this aggressive state has not been content, but launched wars on the Arab countries and attacked three Arab capitals not involved in a war with Israel. The Israelis may continue their aggression, but deep down they realise that no matter how long this occupation lasts there can be no Arab capitulation, and the coming generations would continue the struggle to regain Arab rights.

Sawt Al Shaab: Mideast solution shelved

THE question of establishing peace and solving the Middle East conflict seems to be shelved for the moment, and the world is busy with other matters, and the Arabs are involved in other conflicts and side differences. The Arab-Israeli conflict has been blotted out from the memory of many people who are involved in regional disputes and little wars. The result is no peace in the Middle East. Even the talk about establishing a just and durable peace in the region has been forgotten and regarded as a marginal issue, because a just peace has become impossible to achieve. This is basically due to the absence of Arab solidarity and the lack of joint Arab action. The past events in the region prompt us to believe that the Arabs are not serious about their rights and their lost territory although some of us still hope that the Arabs will one day rise again and continue struggle for regaining usurped territory and land. The hostile forces have involved our region in a whirlpool of conflicts and disputes, distracting the Arab leaders' attention, from their responsibility towards Palestine and towards working for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Professional allowances outlive their justification

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

SOMETIMES laws and regulations outlive the reason that prompted their issuance, and they continue in force even after the circumstances that led to their enactment were reversed. In such situations the effect of the law goes in contrast with the public interest and the objectives of the law-makers.

Such laws survive simply because during their implementation they create a group of beneficiaries which are ready to fight in order to protect the status quo.

A prominent example is the initiative taken by the Ministry of Education, several years ago, when it suffered acute shortages in numbers of teachers of English language, mathematics, and physics. It

came up with the system of paying a premium to the holders of those specialities under the name "scarcity allowances." The system was effective in tempting teachers of those subjects to work for the ministry rather than go to the Gulf.

The reasons underlying this creative law have disappeared over the time, the description now of teachers of English, mathematics and physics as being scarce, according to the legal term, is far from the truth. Hundreds of teachers of those so-called "scarce specialisations" are unemployed and are looking for jobs for any amount of salary. They are even ready to accept a "discount" if only they were given a job.

At one time the Ministry of

Agriculture too was unable to recruit enough agricultural engineers. Under these circumstances a technical allowance was also granted to agricultural engineers. The system is still applied despite the fact that three quarters of fresh graduates from Jordan University's faculty of agriculture are unemployed.

This situation is not much different from the allowance of 100 per cent of basic salaries granted to medical doctors, engineers, pharmacists, and Ph.D holders. The country was in bad need for more of those professions. It was understandable to pay them extra to attract them to work for the government.

Nowadays we are talking about the crisis of un-

employment among doctors and engineers. Pharmacists are allowed to open more pharmacies due to the availability of so many who cannot find a job. Yet allowances are still paid to those who are lucky to get a job. No one dares to touch this "earned benefit" lest he is shunned.

The problem with exceptional allowances given to certain specialities is that it leads to more supply followed by unemployment. The higher cost of engineers is an incentive to employ few of them to avoid extra cost.

Allowances are of course good for those who are already employed. They enjoy both the job and its allowance at the expense of those who are un-

employed but who would have been employed had it not been for the extra allowance. The end result is higher cost of services and increased injustice.

The cancellation of extra technical allowances will achieve equality among citizens and eliminate discrimination.

In theory the cancellation should not hurt anyone. Those who think they are worth their allowances can resign their jobs in the government and find jobs for higher salaries in the private sector or abroad. When they do so they will give opportunities to those who are ready to work at a realistic salary just like any graduate who is not an engineer or doctor or pharmacist or a teacher of English, mathematics or physics.

If allowances should be maintained because they improve the lot of those who earn them, then similar allowances should be given to the graduates of accounting, Arabic, business administration, statistics and literature. Those are also citizens serving the country just like engineers and doctors do. They also have families to support and life styles to improve.

The new document of the 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan was aware of the problem but was not able to call for the outright cancellation of those allowances. It just called for the study of whether those allowances are still necessary. Well, they are not, but someone must make a decision.

War crimes verdict symbolises Yugoslavs' fight against fascism.

By Peter Humphrey
 Reuters

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The death sentence imposed on Croatian war criminal Andrija Artukovic is a symbol of Yugoslavia's determination to continue its fight against fascism, Yugoslav officials and Western diplomats say.

Artukovic, 86, was convicted of four charges of atrocities against civilians and prisoners of war when he was interior minister in the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, set up in 1941 in collaboration with the Germans and Italians.

The verdict was held up as long-awaited justice for the excesses of the Croatian government, which was responsible for the deaths of 900,000 Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and Croats.

Artukovic is the only senior member of the "Ustasha" fascist government to have been brought to justice. His associates fled after the war and died in internecine feuding.

"Artukovic is a symbol of all their atrocities, especially against the Serbs," a Yugoslav official said.

Presiding judge Milko Gajski said: "This trial for which we have all waited for such a long time is a victory for justice. He (Artukovic) was the master of life and death for the entire people."

The Ustasha organisation started before the war as a loosely-knit group of terrorist cells, became a genocidal government and pursued terrorist actions long after the war.

The Ustasha, which means "uprising" in Serbo-Croat, appeared as a separatist group when King Alexander came to power in 1929.

Its leader Ante Pavelic set up terrorist training camps in Italy and collaborated with other fascist organisations.

The organisation was run from three centres, Vienna and Graz in Austria and Verona in Italy, and a fourth later opened in Belgium where there was a large number of Croatian emigres.

They tried twice to kill the king and succeeded at the second attempt in 1934, shooting him dead in Marseille. The Ustasas sought support from nearby countries having a hostile policy or territorial claims towards Yugoslavia.

They were installed in Zagreb as a quisling government after the Axis powers invaded and partitioned the country.

Elderly Serbs recall with bitterness seeing the bodies of their kinsfolk floating down the river Sava from Croatia to the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

"They couldn't forget this, they had to have their day of vengeance and justice," a Western diplomat said, "even at the risk of whipping up nationalist sentiments."

The official media in Belgrade effectively tried, convicted and sentenced Artukovic long before the court, describing him as the "butcher of the Balkans" and "minister of death."

Many Yugoslavs see the trial as retribution not only for the war but also for Ustasha attacks since.

Pavelic regrouped some of his men abroad and organised terrorist activities in Yugoslavia and against Yugoslavs abroad and these continued after he died.

Between 1945 to 1985 they killed 82 people abroad and injured 186, according to official Yugoslav figures.

They carried out 30 attacks in Yugoslavia, killing 30 people and injuring 73, and a further 54 attempts were foiled.

Their activities included the killing of Yugoslav diplomats, and bombings of cinemas and aircraft. Ustasas were even suspected of involvement in the murder in February this year of Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, where Croatian terrorists were jailed for the 1971 murder of the Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm.

Western diplomats and Yugoslav officials said the country's strong opposition to international terrorism and its policy of tight security reflect its fears of Ustasha violence.

Nicaragua moves to control informal commerce

By Agustin Fuentes
 Reuters

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government has slapped on a hefty increase in customs duties on non-essential imports as part of a bid to crack down on what it calls informal commerce.

Those hardest hit by the new law are the small-time entrepreneurs who import consumer goods from neighbouring countries for sale in Nicaragua, where five years of civil war and a U.S. trade embargo have produced chronic shortages.

Under a presidential decree issued last week, duties paid on the dollar price of the imported goods — excluding essential imports — will be calculated at an exchange rate of 950 cordobas to the dollar instead of the official rate of 70 to the dollar.

This means the importer will have to pay some 13 times more cordobas in import taxes than before.

The entrepreneurs, known here as buhoneros, are often professionals — doctors, lawyers, or engineers. Tales abound of those who became wealthy in only two or three trips to Guatemala or Panama, where they bought goods to sell at huge profits.

The government has pledged to crack down on racketeering and black market speculation and has said profit margins should be reduced.

Finance Minister William Huper said in a television broadcast explaining the government decree that there was no alternative but to get rid of the off-

icial rate at which the entrepreneurs paid customs duties and to raise it to the exchange house rate.

The exchange house is authorised by the government to buy dollars at 900 cordobas and to sell them at 950, but there are never enough dollars to satisfy public demand.

President Daniel Ortega recently said Nicaragua's mainly agricultural exports — for which it receives much-needed dollars — would fall short by \$100 million of the government's goal of \$360 million this year.

Dollars are sold on the black market for up to 2,000 cordobas each.

Those selling dollars at the exchange house — mainly tourists and foreigners working in Managua — are vastly outnumbered by hopeful buyers, many of whom spend the weekend camped outside the exchange house to be first in the queue.

Many of the entrepreneurs, of whom 4,000 are registered members of a traders' association, say they will now quit, unable to operate profitably if forced to pay the high import duty rate. Others say they will continue just as before.

"We'll just have to raise our prices. It'll be the consumer who pays. A pair of jeans that cost \$10 in Panama and sold for 25,000 cordobas in Managua will now have to sell for 70,000 cordobas," said Fabio Lau Sandino, secretary general of the Peddlers Association.

That is the monthly salary of a doctor or an executive, he noted.



Rural Transvaal becomes latest front in blacks' battle against apartheid

By Arif Bachar
 Reuters

STEELPOORT, South Africa — The women and girls work in silence, backs bent and tired, their emaciated hands picking cotton under the blazing African sun.

After an 11-hour day, they collect one rand (or even less for the girls), the equivalent of 45 U.S. cents — just enough to fend off starvation in the fertile farmlands of northern Transvaal.

In place like Steelpoort, the harsh reality of apartheid comes into sharp focus. The Steelpoort River marks the border between "white" and "black" South Africa and Lebowa, one of the tribal homelands set up to ensure blacks remain confined to the more barren regions of the country.

On one side, one sees green, irrigated fields and a lush 18-hole golf course and on the other, barren hills dotted with poor, unplastered brick homes, tin shacks and attempts at subsistence farming.

Until recently racial violence had been confined to segregated townships surrounding big towns, and unrest caused over 1,500 deaths in the past two years.

But now racial strife has encroached on the tranquil countryside with previously timid rural blacks taking on the unchallenged might of the Afrikaner farmer and demanding that farmers pay a living wage.

Some labourers, among them

White farmers told Reuters that "agitators" from Lebowa, where 1.8 million northern-Sotho tribesmen live, have burned vehicles and threatened with death homelands residents crossing the river to work for less than five rand (\$2.5) a day.

There seems to be little sympathy among farm owners, who have had to cope with six years of drought, and have been hit by the withdrawal of black labour and the burning of vehicles, for their labourers' demands.

Social and political experts say the violence affecting this previously quiet region is just one example of what lies in store for the deceptively quiet countryside elsewhere.

"The rural areas of South Africa have until now not provided the government with problems but they are about to do so," said Tom Lodge, senior lecturer at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University.

Widespread unemployment on the Lebowa side of the Steelpoort River, within clear view of the lush, white-owned farms, means whole families depend on relief workers for food to stay alive.

"The distinction (between the two river banks) is obscene," said Inna Perlman, a white woman who runs "Operation Hunger," an organisation feeding 700,000 malnourished children throughout South Africa.

Some labourers, among them

11-year-old girls, get accommodation and food rations. But Perlman said their basic wages were not nearly enough to keep the average family above the hunger line.

A family of six needed 92 rand (\$44) a month to feed itself, while the average income was 49.6 rand (\$23), she said.

"The protein intake of the black community there (in Lebowa) is nil. Thirty per cent of the babies are born under the risk weight because their mothers were so malnourished during pregnancy," she said.

Manpower Minister Piete du Plessis, called in by Transvaal farmers for crisis talks last week, said: "Radicals are demanding wages which they know farmers cannot afford," and blamed the African National Congress (ANC), the main rebel group fighting the white-led government in Pretoria, for the trouble.

"There has been a decision by the ANC to concentrate on the homelands and the countryside," he told reporters.

The organisation claimed responsibility for landmine explosions which killed six white farmers and a black labourer near the border with Zimbabwe last December.

Lebowa is one of 10 tribal homelands set up by South Africa on 15 per cent of its vast territory, mostly barren hilly country. The rest has been retained under white ownership.

Du Plessis said unrest in Lebowa, one of the most impoverished homelands, was an extension of riots elsewhere and pledged the government would restore law and order in the area.

Unrest throughout the countryside is not yet widespread and has been confined largely to the Transvaal. But if agitation continues to spill into the rural regions, the security forces could be spread very thinly.

One of the wealthier homelands, Bophuthatswana, has also been rocked by mass violence since the beginning of the year, after providing an island of relative peace during an explosion of township violence last year.

Sociologists say that one way of defusing the crisis in Lebowa would be a significant boost in the local standard of living.

But they say that the government, facing a loss of support among farmers in the area to the extreme right wing, may find it politically impossible to propose minimum wage legislation when white landlords are trying to recover from the effects of six years of drought.

In contrast to big South African cities, where whites have grudgingly abolished certain aspects of race discrimination, the mood of reform seems to have by-passed the rural regions, bastions of Afrikaner determination to retain total power.

Drug dispute drives Mexican-U.S. relations to new low

MEXICO CITY — Relations between the United States and Mexico have sunk to their lowest point in years in a bitter controversy over Mexico's handling of corruption and drug trafficking.

The first verbal broadsides in the controversy were fired north of the border, with U.S. officials publicly complaining that Mexican officials had been bribed into allowing a huge increase in the production and shipment of heroin, marijuana and cocaine.

In a formal note protest Mexico rejected the allegations describing them as a clear and inadmissible violation of Mexican sovereignty.

A formal protest note is something so rare in U.S.-Mexican relations that officials were at a loss to say when the last one had been sent.

Not so rare was feeling in Mexico of being treated unfairly and judged by standards the United

States does not apply to itself.

"With all their money, all their sophisticated technology, all their manpower, they (the Americans) can't stop drugs coming into their country," said a senior government official. "But we, a poor country, are supposed to be able to stop the traffic, to seal a 2,000-mile border."

The U.S. accusations, in newspaper interviews and before a hearing of a Senate subcommittee, came only a week after Mexico's representative at the United Nations announced spectacular success in cracking down on the cocaine trade.

Mario Moya Palencia said that Mexican authorities had seized 2,562 kg of cocaine in 1985, much more than in any previous year. In the first three months of 1986, the cocaine haul totalled 2,200 kg, he said.

To back up their contention that

the U.S. criticism was unfair, officials here cited U.S. figures demonstrating the relative lack of success in the fight against drugs in the United States itself.

"People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones," one newspaper headline here suggested.

The Mexican government said it was taken by surprise in that the criticism was at odds with remarks by U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese last month when he told a news conference, "I have been impressed by the efforts Mexico has made to fight against this evil."

The apparent contradiction triggered suspicions among government officials that the criticism was not so much aimed at short-term gains in the drug eradication programme but designed as a means of pressuring Mexico into other policy changes.

"The U.S. has been clearly un-

happy with our role in Contadora and our policy on Nicaragua," one senior government official said. "There are important meetings, important states coming up in the near future. Perhaps there is a link."

Some diplomats feel that such theories credit U.S. policy-makers with more subtlety than they possess. But weaving seemingly unrelated issues into a conspiratorial net is a favourite pastime in Mexico.

Mexico has been a driving force in the "Contadora group," which has been trying to find diplomatic solutions to Central American conflicts. The group has set a June 6 deadline for the signature of a peace treaty.

The government has also been a consistent critic of U.S. aid to right-wing guerrillas fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist government.

Memoirs of the revolution are best sellers in Iran

By Hugh Pope
Razer

TEHRAN — The latest best seller in bookshops of the Iranian capital is the memoirs of Abbas Gharabaghi, the late Shah's last chief of staff.

A first pirated print run of 11,000 copies was sold out in four days and a second pirated edition in six hours. "People are busy trying to understand how the (1979) revolution happened," said one bookseller.

Pirated editions of memoirs of former President Jimmy Carter and other U.S. officials who held office at the time of the revolution, which are heavily annotated, have had similar success in Iran.

The memoirs sales are a rare echo of the heady two years after the revolution when some books could sell 500,000 copies, despite an illiteracy rate among heads of families of 45 per cent in cities and 75 per cent in rural areas.

Print runs are still reckoned to be triple those under the Shah, but publishers say they are now lucky to sell 5,000 copies of a new book. One main problem is paper shortage. Another is censorship, introduced in 1981.

Such memoirs are passed by the censor if they contain detailed rebuttal of anti-government all-

egations.

About 25 per cent of the Tehran edition of Gharabaghi's memoirs is taken up by notes from the publisher which point out contradictions in the book and stress the spontaneity of the Islamic revolution.

Gharabaghi's memoirs, a chronology of events leading to the revolution first published in Paris in 1983-84, aim mainly at discrediting former Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiari, who headed the Shah's last government and accused the military of selling out to the clergy.

Mohsen Armin, head of the Islamic guidance ministry's department of publications, told Ettelaat newspaper that soaring paper prices, with other expenses, were reasons why new titles dropped by one-third to 432 published in December 1985.

Intellectuals and officials say there is little original writing because new novelists and poets are rare. They and their publishers fear books will be blocked by the ministry.

Publishers will not submit books that openly challenge the government's Islamic ideology, mainly because books must be printed first, then passed — or pulped.

"For two years after the revolution we began to write in a clear simple language, there was no veil of censorship between writer and reader, then the censorship started again," one writer said.

Publishers say the ministry tends to pass fiction written in one of Iran's two main literary genres, a local version of Socialist realism. But "new poetry" or metaphorical fiction has little or no chance of success because of nervousness that such writing might be interpreted as anti-state.

Sabah Zanganeh, deputy minister of Islamic guidance for cultural affairs, told a group of publishers recently:

"Unfortunately we have a considerable reduction in writings on Islamic studies, literature, world history... this weakness is because publishers are going for easy jobs, and writers and researchers fear to present their views."

With publishers playing it safe, bookshops stock mostly translations of Western classics, technical books, some Iranian classics and 19th century works.

Separate stands carry glossy

editions put out by the government's 15 Islamic publishing houses.

Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, chief of the Islamic publicity organisation, recently attacked Iran's 300 private, mostly secular publishers, saying they printed corrupt obscenities and should reform or be denied paper, now scarce by the day.

Such attitudes among fundamentalist militants caused one member of a round table of publishers, talking to the newly-founded intellectual magazine Adineh, to comment that "others are worse" than the official censor.

The only example of a post-revolutionary "best-selling" novel that most booksellers can cite is Ismail Fashi's "Soraya in a Comma." It tells the story of an Iranian who meets and learns to despise post-1979 exiles and counter-revolutionaries living in Paris.

It has done relatively well for a book in Iran, selling 15,000 copies in the past three years to a population of 43 million.

Jakarta's stalled engine of growth

Indonesia's largest fishing company is bankrupt. This is not the only state-owned firm to be in deep waters. Kieran Cooke reports on the problems of the country's public enterprises.

JAKARTA — Indonesia's 13,000 islands, stretched across an area wider than coast to coast of the U.S., encompass some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. Supplies of tuna alone are estimated at nearly 3 million tonnes a year — more than present world consumption. Yet Perikanan Samudra Besar (PSB), Indonesia's largest fishing company, is bankrupt and its fleet of more than 20 deep-sea boats, equipped with the latest technology, lies idle at a port in Bali.

PSB is state-owned. Bad management and bureaucracy are the two factors usually held responsible for the decline of what could be one of the country's major industries.

The state is involved in almost every sector of the Indonesian economy. There are 215 state companies operating in sectors ranging from plantations to oil, plywood to cement and textiles.

The big five state banks account for 77 per cent of total assets in the banking system. Together the state companies contribute half of all governmental receipts from the corporate sector and make up 22 per cent of gross domestic product. At the beginning of 1985, the combined assets of these companies amounted to \$76.7 billion.

Few other figures are available. As in most areas of business in Indonesia, secretiveness prevails. Only Garuda, the state airline, issues regular and fully audited accounts. Pertamina, the state oil and gas company, has only recently started to issue any profit and loss figures. Statistics issued by other state companies are incomplete and often show glaring inconsistencies from year to year.

Recent calls for the government to be more open about the way state companies are run have had little effect. Management in those enterprises has often been treated

on a sinecure basis, with many directorships given to loyal former army colleagues of President Suharto. Trained and competent managers have meanwhile preferred to go into the private sector.

One often-quoted assessment of the performance of state enterprises is that they are responsible for up to 80 per cent of the so-called "high-cost" economy in Indonesia — where goods and services costs are considerably higher than abroad.

In the early stages of Indonesia's current development programme, initiated when Mr. Suharto came to power in the late 1960s, the state acted as the engine of growth. It disbursed the massive amount of foreign aid granted through such organisations as the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which last year made total grants of \$2.4 billion.

The Suharto government also imposed a system of centrally-planned, five-year development plans and through Indonesia's oil boom years of the 1970s und-

ertook a series of ambitious development projects. But with more stringent economic times — brought about by declining prices for oil and gas exports, which account for 70 per cent of foreign exchange earnings — many believe it is time the state rolled back its control on the economy.

Politically, the government seems reluctant to loosen the influence it commands through the extensive network of state companies. Also, many state enterprises have been used to soak up some of Indonesia's surplus labour.

As a result, most state companies are overstaffed, over bureaucratic and have insufficient financial muscle to take on the private-sector enterprises. The government is partly responsible for this: it has encouraged the growth of only a few big companies by granting lucrative licences and facilitating monopoly control.

— Financial Times news feature.

Baghdad conference revives traditional Arab dresses

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Since the period of colonisation, traditional dresses in the Middle East have largely disappeared, except in remote regions of the countryside. Unfortunately, the historical and folkloric content of such clothing has also been lost in the rush towards westernisation. In a recent conference held in Baghdad by the Iraqi fashion house Dar Al Azia, a significant attempt was made to catalogue the past and improvise an Arab dress for the contemporary Arab woman.

Organised by the director of Dar Al Azia, Madame Ferial Kelida, a large number of Arab participants attended the week long conference. The Jordanian team, led by Mr. Haider Mahmoud, head of the Department of Culture and Arts, included prominent handicraft experts Mrs. Widad Kavar and Ms. Nuha Batchone.

The conference was divided into several sections, says Ms. Batchone, including a museum exhibition, a boutique displaying present day crafts, a fashion show plus dance and music troupes from participating countries, followed by academic papers covering various aspects of traditional costumes.

"A lot of the traditional clothing exhibit came from museums," comments Ms. Batchone. She points out many costumes were complemented by jewelry, including both gold and silver head dresses, bracelets, anklets, chains and so on.

Traditional crafts

The boutique, set up for participating countries to display their crafts, offered a wide range of Jordanian artefacts, including rugs from the Jerash Handicraft Centre, and contemporary hand work from the El Aydi Centre and Ms. Batchone's gallery. Three of Jordan's cross-stitch experts also exhibited their work; Mrs. Leila Jiryes, Mrs. Marium Abu Laban and Mrs. Intisar Kalifeh.

Another section devoted to art depicted costumes of the past, says Ms. Batchone, who chose the Jordanian collection. The two Iraqi painters selecting the paintings hung during the conference were most impressed with the work of Hanan Agha and Kayed Amr as they remained closest to the spirit of the exhibition, comments Ms. Batchone.

The focal point of the conference, the live exhibition, included a fashion show by the participating countries as well as music and folk dancing displays. The Abdo Mousa group gave a lively performance for Jordan says Mrs. Kavar, and the Alia dance troupe was well received by the audience. Similarly, the traditional costumes exhibited by the folklore museum drew "great appreciation from the participants." However, the fashion show staged by Jordan, continues Mrs. Kavar, "amazed the Iraqis as many of the clothes were copies of the Dar Al Azia originals."

The conference started with a stunning display of modern Dar al Azia designs. For each of the Arab countries they had improvised a new costume based upon the models of the past. "Some of the outfits were out of this world," comments Mrs. Kavar. The dress for Jordan "looked magnificent in red and black," she adds.

Dar Al Azia designs utilise the bounties of Iraq's rich historical background. Sumerian and Babylonian influences are incorporated into clothing as well as jewelry and, of course, the luxurious era of the Abbasides remains a fertile source of inspiration. The folkloric costumes of Iraq too

appear in Dar Al Azia clothes.

The premises of the fashion house are most impressive says Mrs. Kavar. The building includes lecture rooms, an exhibition hall, theatre, a vast design section as well as sauna, swimming pool, gym, and a special section for music. Started around ten years ago by Ferial Kelida, Dar Al Azia received the support of the Iraqi government when its design excellence received attention in Europe.

Fantasy evening wear

Many of their clothes are pure fantasy and generally designs are geared to evening rather than day wear. Fabrics range from soft and filmy materials, wrapped or draped in elegant style and often embroidered with silk thread, to more hard wearing cloth, often in bold golds and reds, which allow close cutting skills which form the natural basis of ornamentation. One bronze dress with a grouping of leaf-like figures at the neck included no embroidery yet remains essentially an Oriental dress.

Like traditional Arab costumes, jewelry forms an integral part of Dar Al Azia designs. The bronze dress, for example, includes a stunning bead dress reminiscent of the Arab wedding cap, yet in a modern geometric form duplicating silver and gold segments.

Make-up too follows the Arab tradition; emphasis is placed on eyes which are high-lighted with kohl and antimony. Those devastating tiny dots and lines of bedouin tattooing, which so ably highlight chin, eyes or forehead, are also used by Dar Al Azia models.

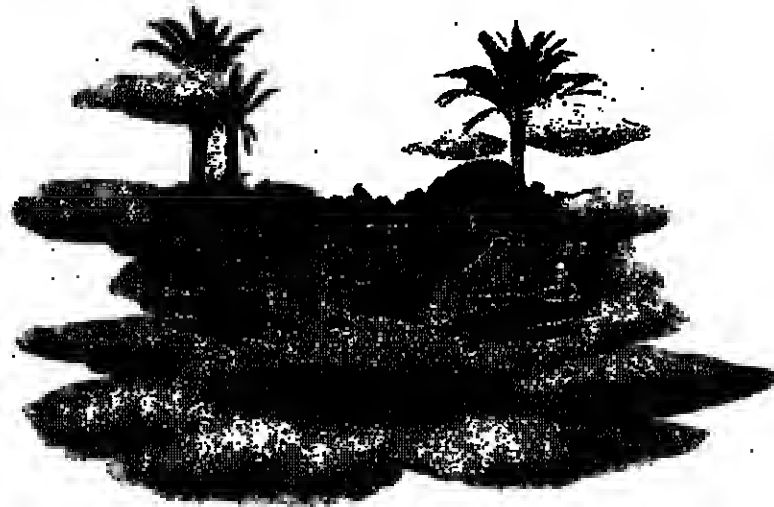
Both Mrs. Kavar and Ms. Batchone expressed admiration for the achievements of the Iraqi fashion house and agreed that its philosophy is accurate. "We can create a modern Arab dress," says Ms. Batchone. "Regardless of individual differences, the Arab dress followed a similar pattern," she adds.

Covering most of the body, such apparel generally reaches the ankle, is loose fitting with either long sleeves or cloth covering the arms. The historical and cultural rationalisation forming the traditional thobe are not only as religious as Ms. Batchone explains. The panels of the costume, rectangles at the front and back and triangles at the sides are dictated by the narrow loom used for weaving cloth. Sleeves which at a first glance appear long and elegant, are in reality practical as the sweep of material enables the wearer to tie the length nearly behind her back when working at home or in the fields.

The conference, however, progressed significantly further than the practical application for contemporary Arab costume as the end of the week long event was devoted to academic papers concerning the heritage, folkloric content, cultural traditions and so on of Arab apparel.

As a noted historian and collector of Jordanian and Palestinian costumes, Mrs. Kavar presented a paper discussing the progression from initial research of the traditional dress, its fabric and embroidery to what lies beyond the costume, what it symbolises and indicates of the way of life of the wearer. "Alone the dress means nothing," comments Mrs. Kavar, who illustrated her paper with detailed studies of the Ma'an and Ramallah costumes.

The conference, says Ms. Batchone, proved a rare opportunity to see a huge range of Arab dresses. "We tried to trace origins and influences," she adds. The Yemeni costume is probably the prototype, she believes, although there remains a great deal of overlap between the various regions.



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Graf stays on course for final with Martina

WEST BERLIN (R) — West German teenager Steffi Graf gave another fine display of her precocious talent to beat Hungarian Andrea Temesvari in the West German women's open Saturday and take another step towards an eagerly-awaited encounter with world number one Martina Navratilova.

Sixteen-year-old Graf beat seventh seed Temesvari 6-3, 6-3 in just 54 minutes of their quarter-final despite playing at less than full power because of a strained stomach muscle.

Navratilova had a comfortable passage into the semifinals of the \$150,000 event, beating Britain's Jo Durie 6-2, 6-1.

The top seed from the United States plays Claudia Kohde-Kilsch Sunday. The West German was the only one of the top four seeds to be troubled on Saturday, coming from a set and a break down in the second to beat unseeded Austrian Petra Huber 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Second seed Graf now faces Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, a 6-2, 6-0 winner over West German Bettina Bunge.

Graf, who had dropped just three games in her previous two

matches, looked set to sweep Temesvari off the court when she won the first four games for the loss of only three points.

But the tall, blonde Hungarian decided to counter Graf's powerful forehands by hitting the ball even harder herself, and gave the West German a tougher fight for the rest of the tie.

Afterwards Graf, who has won her last 18 matches, said she had relaxed a little at 4-0. "Some of my shots were too short and I wasn't concentrating too well but I thought I played alright overall."

"I couldn't serve at full power because of my stomach. It really hurt in the doubles Friday and I had some more electric massage treatment on this morning."

Asked how she fancied her chances of a first victory over Navratilova if both reach Monday's final, she said: "I have a tough match with Hana before that but if

I get to the final I have a chance. "Martina doesn't like playing on clay so much and hasn't played too well yet, though I think she'll get better."

Navratilova said she felt she had played better Saturday and was beginning to get used to the red clay surface.

"I was a little more aggressive today, yesterday I was too tentative. I was getting more depth than Jo and she seemed nervous on her serve."

The semifinals and final should give a pointer to the form of the four of the world's top five players a week before the French Open in Paris, the first Grand Slam event of the year.

Sudanese Sport Aid runner reaches Athens

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — A Sudanese officer carrying an Olympic torch ran through Athens to the top of the ancient Acropolis on Saturday in the first European stop of the Sport Aid campaign to raise money for African famine victims.

Lt. Omer Khalifa ran 10 kilometres from the Athens port of Piraeus to the Acropolis, where he joined the burning torch with a Greek torch in the shadow of the 2,500-year-old Parthenon.

Premier Andreas Papandreu banded Khalifa the Olympic flame, which the Greek leader said represented the "exploitation, injustice and hunger" facing African nations.

"This flame is a symbol of the injustice that is occurring at the expense of Africa. We offer it as a Promethean hope, a flame we hope will awaken the planet," Papandreu said.

Culture Minister Melina Mercouri presented Khalifa with an olive branch.

Lt. Khalifa joined two Greek long-distance runners at the capital's old Olympic Stadium, built for the first modern Olympics in 1896, for the last leg of the run.

Panayiotis Skoulis, 50, ran 330 kilometres in three days from ancient Olympia in southwestern Greece to Athens. Spiros Nakos covered the historic 43 kilometres from Marathon to Athens.

Khalifa and the Sport Aid torch were to leave Athens at 3 p.m. (1300 GMT) for Madrid, the second of 12 European capitals to be visited.

The 10-day campaign began Friday in Khartoum, Sudan. It is organised by UNICEF and the Band Aid Foundation, which sponsored last year's Live Aid rock concert in Britain and the United States to raise money for famine relief.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Arnoux calls for changes to Formula One

PARIS (R) — Formula One driver Rene Arnoux appealed to motor racing authorities Friday to take firm action to prevent further deaths in the wake of the crash that killed Italy's Elio De Angelis during practice in southern France. Arnoux said it was imperative to reduce engine power and raise the weight of racing cars in order to put some "proportion" back into the sport. "In five years engines have gone from 600 horsepower to 1,200... but cars have come down from 650 kilos to 540 kilos. This is illogical, completely unreasonable," he said on French radio.

Denmark defeats Poland 1-0 in warm-up

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — Denmark defeated Poland 1-0 Friday in the last of its four World Cup warm-up soccer matches. After a lacklustre and scoreless first half, Jesper Olsen set up star striker Preben Elkjaer, who put the ball past Poland's goalie, Jozef Mlynarczyk, in the 17th minute of the second.

Fenerbahce is seeking Franz Beckenbauer

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish First Division soccer club Fenerbahce of Istanbul have asked West German national manager Franz Beckenbauer to coach the squad next year, a leading member of the club said Saturday. "There has been an offer to Beckenbauer to train Fenerbahce next year, but he initially said he has a two-year contract with the German Football Federation," Ali Sen, a former Fenerbahce president, told Reuters.

Houston leads L.A. 2-1

HOUSTON (AP) — The Houston Rockets made certain Friday night that history didn't get a chance to repeat itself in the NBA Western Conference finals.

Akeem Olatunji scored 40 points to overcome 33 points by Kareem Abdul Jabbar and 29 more by James Worthy to lead the Rockets to a 117-109 victory and 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven series.

The victory prevented the defending champion Lakers from repeating last year's feat when they split their first two games against Denver, then won three straight games to eliminate the Nuggets for the Western Conference title.

"Jabbar is still one of the greatest but when it came down to the end, our big guys came out and took it to them," said Rockets guard Robert Reid. "It just went back and forth until we got the edge."

Entering Friday's game, the Lakers had won 14 of their last 15 games at Houston, but Rockets centre Ralph Sampson claimed it didn't affect his teammates.

"The 14 losses weren't involved

with everyone on this team. Only two or three (players) were involved," Sampson said. "This is the team of the future."

Houston's Lewis Lloyd hit two quick baskets to start a frantic fourth quarter and give the Rockets a 94-91 lead and the Lakers never led again.

The Lakers held the lead through most of the second quarter but the Rockets surged near the end of the period for a 60-59 halftime lead.

Trailing 57-53, Houston scored seven straight points on a free throw by Olatunji followed by a basket by Olatunji and two jump shots by Lloyd.

Los Angeles did not regain the lead until Byron Scott's basket with 7:22 to go in the third quarter and from that point, the lead changed hands 11 times until the Lakers edged to a 91-90 lead going into the final period.

Olatunji played much of the fourth quarter with four personal fouls and picked up his fifth foul with 3:34 left. Sampson got his fifth personal at 5:29. Abdul Jabbar also picked up his fifth foul with 4:15 left.

end e n i n i t e V o u h

ROME (R) — World number one Ivan Lendl ended Frenchman Yannick Noah's hopes of a second successive Italian Open singles tennis title Saturday after a close, exciting semifinal decided on a tiebreak.

The Czechoslovak won 1-6, 6-2, 7-6 to reach Sunday's final after recovering from 4-1 down in the third set and saving matchpoint on a disputed line call which drew jeers from the capacity 8,000 crowd.

Noah, who beat Lendl last weekend in the semifinals of the New York Tournament of Champions, was 5-4 and 40-30 up in the third set when a line judge called out a shot by Lendl and then changed his mind. Lendl went on to win the game to level at 5-5.

"I think I've been robbed," said the fourth-seeded Frenchman after the match. "That was not justice."

The two-hour 43 minute match had all the atmosphere of a final although Lendl, the reigning U.S. Open champion, began with a spate of unforced errors.

Noah, 26 Sunday, became the first player in the \$435,000 clay court tournament to take a set off Lendl.

Noah, who served eight aces, said the result had not dented his hopes of next month regaining the French Open title he won in 1983. "I am really expecting a lot this year. If I have to play Lendl at the French I am going to try to give him a tough time," he said.



The Soviet Union's Arvidas Sabonis (centre) runs into some minor opposition, in the Kaunas, to the championship over Tichchenko's person of V. Tichchenko, as he attempts to score from close range during the USSR national title

Oakland A's snap Baltimore win streak

NEW YORK (AP) — Tony Phillips had five hits and became the first player in Oakland's 19-year history to hit for the cycle, as the A's snapped Baltimore's six-game winning streak by beating the Orioles 8-4 Friday night.

Phillips raised his batting average 25 points to .326 with a home run, a triple, a double and two singles. He opened the game with his second homer of the season off Storm Davis, 3-2, singled in two runs in the second, doubled and scored in the fourth, singled in the fifth and tripled a run home in the eighth.

Moose Haas, 7-1, allowed eight hits in six innings-plus to become the American League's first seven-game winner.

In other American League games, Texas beat Boston 4-1; California pounded Detroit 11-1; Seattle beat New York 7-3; Toronto edged Cleveland 7-6; Chicago beat Kansas City 4-2; Milwaukee downed Minnesota 7-6.

In the National League, Atlanta beat St. Louis 6-2; Cincinnati topped Pittsburgh 7-2; Houston beat Chicago 9-6; Montreal edged San Diego 3-2; Philadelphia blanked San Francisco 3-0; and Los Angeles downed the New York Mets 4-3 in 11 innings.

Boston's Bruce Hurst struck out 14, a career high, but Oddibe McDowell, Pete Incaviglia and Steve Buechele hit solo homers off the veteran left-hander to power visiting Texas past Boston. Texas starter Jose Guzman, 3-5, lost his shutout with one out in the ninth on Steve Lyons' pinch-hit home run.

California pounded four homers, two by rookie Wally Joyner, to back Mike Witt's seven-hitter in Detroit. Joyner is leading the Major Leagues with 15 homers and 37 RBIs. Gary Pettis and Dick Schofield also homered while Witt, 3-3, pitched his third complete game.

Jim Presley had a pair of two-run singles to power visiting Seattle past New York for the Mariners' fifth win in seven games since Dick Williams took over as manager. Mark Langston, 2-3, got the win.

Jesse Barfield's three-run double fuelled a five-run sixth inning that gave Toronto its victory over visiting Cleveland. Jim Acker, 1-2, just dropped from the starting rotation, got the win.

Reid Nichols doubled home three runs in the fifth as Chicago ended Kansas City's four-game winning streak and snapped a six-game losing streak at home. Rich Dotson, 2-3, got the victory. Cecil Cooper opened the ninth inning with a triple and Bill Sch-

roeder singled over a drawn-in outfield as Milwaukee overcame a club record 19 runners left on base and rallied to defeat Minnesota. The victory went to Mark Clear, 2-1, who struck out four and did not allow a hit over the final two innings.

Bob Horner and Ozzie Virgil each drove in two runs and Rick Mahler pitched a four-hitter to lead Atlanta past visiting St. Louis. Bob Forsch, 2-2, was the loser.

Buddy Hell, who entered the game with only two runs batted in this season, knocked in three to power Cincinnati past Pittsburgh as the Reds won for only the third time in 15 home games. John Denny, 2-4, got the win with John Franco pitching the last three innings for his fifth save.

Glenn Davis had three RBIs and Houston scored six runs in the sixth inning to overtake visiting Chicago. Julio Solano, 3-0, got the win, while Jay Baller, 1-2, took the loss.

Mike Fitzgerald, Mitch Webster and Hubie Brooks each homered to lead Montreal past San Diego. Fitzgerald's eighth-inning homer off Andy Hawkins, 2-3, broke a 1-1 tie. Hawkins gave up a single by Tim Lincecum to start the game, then set down the next 18 batters in a row before Webster's leadoff homer in the seventh. Joe Hesketh, 2-3, got the victory.

AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Results of games played May 12-16

T-Ball	
Lego 26	Nashashibi-Ebbini 5
Goodyear 22	Volvo 9
Lego 15	Volvo 6
Goodyear 21	Nashashibi-Ebbini 12
Coach Pitch	
International Traders 27	Jordan Express 15
Al Ahlyah 31	Sakura 16
Al Ahlyah 29	International Traders 13
Sakura 28	Jordan Express 26
Kid Pitch	
Cairo-Amman 12	Ericsson 8
Astra 40	Istiklal 17
PACC 12	Joliff 11
Joliff 14	Astra 8
Ericsson 14	Istiklal 7
Cairo-Amman 13	PACC 4
Senior Softball	
Near East Equipment 8	Intercon 7
Squabb 8	Marriott 7
Near East Equipment 6	Marriott 4
Squabb 11	Intercon 8

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كلنا مع الاصل

Pakistan shoots down Afghan jet

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan shot down an Afghan fighterjet and hit another aircraft Saturday after four planes violated its territory over the mountainous Kurram salient, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The fighter, the first Afghan aircraft shot down over Pakistan since the war between Kabul and Muslim rebels began seven years ago, crashed 15 kilometers from the border near Parachinar, the statement said.

Soviet and Afghan forces launched a major drive last Wednesday against rebel bases just across the border around Jaji after nine days of relentless bombing, Afghan rebels said.

The Foreign Ministry statement did not make clear whether the jet was shot down by Pakistani ground forces or the air force.

Pakistan and Afghanistan agreed Friday to extend their two-week negotiations in Geneva in search of a peaceful settlement to the Afghan war.

Aided by a U.N. mediator, the two sides are discussing a possible pullout of Moscow's 115,000 troops from Afghanistan and the return of about three million refugees.

Afghan rebels reported that a Pakistani F-16 shot down an Afghan MIG fighter jet over south Waziristan last month but the plane crashed inside Afghanistan. Pakistani officials have neither confirmed nor denied this.

Officials in the frontier city of Peshawar said Pakistani border guards shot down an Afghan MIG-21 jet in January with surface-to-air missiles.

This aircraft also crashed inside Afghanistan, the local officials said, but Islamabad refused to confirm or deny the hit.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Kabul's Soviet-backed government had repeatedly violated Pakistani airspace and killed scores of innocent civilians in cross-border shelling and bombing raids.

Asked three years ago about regular Soviet and Afghan flights over Pakistani airspace, President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said he wanted to shoot the aircraft down but could not ensure they would land on Pakistani soil.

Damaged planes landing in Afghanistan — such as the MIG-21 officials never confirmed was shot down last January — would give Kabul a pretext to protest against Pakistani interference, he told journalists.

Border violations in the Kurram area have increased over the past two weeks as Soviet and Afghan aircraft daily bombed a 55-kilometre rebel infiltration route and then firebombed the Jaji area



to light it up for attacking ground forces.

The attack, which came as many rebels were fasting in Pakistan during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, was the second large offensive against border routes in a month.

Last Tuesday, cross-border shelling killed 13 Afghans and one Pakistani in the key rebel supply point of Teri Mangal, the last Pakistani village in the Kurram salient.

Pakistan protested on Thursday after more artillery fire on the Teri Mangal area destroyed half a border post.

Students, police clash in Seoul protest

SEOUL (R) — Riot police fired tear gas Saturday to disperse about 400 students staging an anti-government protest in Seoul marking the anniversary of a 1980 army crackdown in South Korea, witnesses said.

No injuries were reported after the demonstration at the capital's Korea University, one of several protests planned in the city Saturday. A big student rally was due to be held in a central Seoul park later and large forces of riot police were standing by.

In the south western city of Kwangju, meanwhile, a memorial service was being held for the people killed six years ago when troops crushed a week-long civilian uprising there.

The student-led revolt stemmed from the move by national military leaders, led by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan — now the country's president — to declare full martial law throughout South Korea on May 17, 1980.

The official death toll in the suppression of the Kwangju uprising was 193, with about 400 injured. Students and political dissidents say it was much higher.

Police in Kwangju Friday night arrested about 30 students after a group of 500 left the city's Nam-dong Roman Catholic Cathedral after a first memorial mass for the 1980 victims and tried to stage an illegal street march. They were dispersed with tear gas when they tried to break through police lines.

The marchers, mostly apparently belonging to Christian groups, shouted "Down With Chun Doo Hwan" and "Down With the Military Dictatorship."

During Friday night's solemn mass in Kwangju, Archbishop Yoon Kong-Hee called on the government to allow more democracy and reveal all the facts surrounding the 1980 revolt.

Yoon's call for more democracy echoed a main theme of a nationwide campaign by the main opposition grouping, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which wants Gen. Chun to revise the constitution to allow direct presidential elections next year.

Gen. Chun, who says he will stand down in 1988, wants his successor installed by the indirect Electoral College vote provided for in the constitution.

He argues that fierce politicking likely in a directly-contested poll could threaten stability at a time when South Korea will see its first peaceful transfer of power early in 1988 and just months later play host to the Olympic Games.

Student groups, some displaying a bitter anti-American mood, have played a vocal part in the opposition's drive for political reforms and have frequently clashed with police.

Reporters in Kwangju Saturday said university campuses there were quiet. It was at the city's Chuanan University that the first resistance to the martial law declaration was signalled six years ago Sunday.

The charred body of a man was found in Soweto, the country's biggest black township, near Johannesburg. Many blacks accused of collaborating with Pretoria have been burned by black radicals in 27 months of violence in which more than 1,500 have died.

Arson, stone-throwing and petrol-bombing were reported in numerous townships in three of the country's four provinces Friday night.

An anti-apartheid organisation Saturday reported shootings in the troubled township of Alexandra as residents prepared to bury eight people killed in unrest.

The Alexandra Crisis Committee said three black youths were wounded by gunfire during the night, two while driving in car through the township and the third while on his way to a vigil for one of the unrest victims.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said it had received no reports of new violence in Alexandra.

On Friday, a magistrate gave permission for Alexandra residents to proceed with the funerals and burials Saturday afternoon, but he imposed tight restrictions on the services.

The magistrate, Ruben Mandelstam, said no political speeches could be made at any point during the proceedings, and he said the services could be conducted only by ministers approved in advance by him.

He also stipulated the churches at which the funerals could take place and said the coffins should be taken from the churches to the cemetery and buried in staggered intervals.

Anti-apartheid leaders originally planned to hold a single mass funeral service in the local soccer stadium, which has been occupied by army troops for a month, but their legal efforts to evict the soldiers were rebuffed.

Max Excell, the principal of the school, said Young demanded a \$300 million ransom — \$2 million for each of the 150 people in the school — and told him he expected a siege lasting up to 10 days because it would take an act of Congress to obtain the money.

But the ransom demands were secondary, Excell said. Young handed him a one-and-a-half-page typed document at one point which "I couldn't make sense of," he said.

He had philosophies he wanted people to understand, there were references to Jesus," Excell said.

The drama began when Young and his wife, Deloris, armed with six pistols, several rifles and detonators, wheeled a shopping cart full of liquid explosives into the school and told the secretary, Christine Cook: "This is a revolution, we're taking the school hostage."

Cook said the shopping cart contained a clear plastic jug with a cloudy liquid and an opaque cardboard milk carton. Attached

Weinberger begins European tour today

WASHINGTON (R) — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger leaves Sunday on a four-nation European tour to include talks with NATO defence ministers on terrorism, "Star Wars" space defence research, chemical arms and the shrinking U.S. budget.

He will attend the semi-annual NATO alliance Defence Planning Committee (DPC) meeting in Brussels on Thursday and hold talks with government officials in Lisbon, Vienna and Copenhagen before flying home on Friday.

Although the subject is not on the DPC agenda, Mr. Weinberger plans to report to colleagues on last month's U.S. raid on Libya and its results, said Defence Department spokesman Bob Sims.

"He also will be talking about economic, diplomatic and political approaches that can be taken before any military action, explaining, as he has here, that our military action was a last resort that we reluctantly took," he told Reuters.

U.S. Western allies initially strongly criticised the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi in response to alleged Libyan support of terrorism. But complaints have dwindled since the Tokyo summit of leading industrial democracies

earlier this month. "The Defence Secretary will stress the importance of each country cooperating in its police and investigative work. He has always said that the best way to deal with terrorists is to have good intelligence," Mr. Sims said.

The talks in Brussels will touch on U.S. plans to build a new family of nerve gas bombs and artillery shells — approved by NATO ambassadors in the Belgian capital Friday.

The committee will also discuss attempts to ensure President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) for a space shield against nuclear missiles, commonly called "Star Wars," incorporates protection for Western Europe.

"He will have a difficult time with them on military spending," said Mr. Sims, referring to recent passage of a budget by the House of Representatives which would cut Mr. Reagan's 1987 defence request from \$320 billion to \$285 billion.

"Our consistent message to Europeans has been to continue with a real growth in defence," said Mr. Sims.

"They (NATO) have been doing very well. And for the Congress not to support our defence

renew calls for greater public spending on areas of public concern, namely jobs, education and health services.

Mrs. Thatcher said the Conservatives had braved many problems in her seven years as prime minister. Indicating she planned no change of direction, she added: "We weathered them all and we will continue resolutely with our policy of sound finance."

She nevertheless acknowledged that the three sectors were causing concern and said the government was already tackling them. "There are still dragons to be slain — most notably unemployment — and other challenges still to meet, not least in the education of our children," she said.

The poor poll results have prompted some Conservatives to

ling in third place to the opposition Labour and Alliance parties.

Mrs. Thatcher referred in her speech to the results of mid-term municipal elections a week ago in which the Conservatives lost 700 council seats in England, Scotland and Wales.

"The results were disappointing. Of course, we would have liked to have done better," she said. But she said the government's successes had been a result of sticking to its policies.

These included a pledge to reduce inflation which the government Friday announced had fallen to three per cent, an 18-year low.

The poor poll results have prompted some Conservatives to

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — The five high priests of the Sikh religion Saturday declared that Punjab state Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala was guilty of hurting Sikh sentiments in the latest raid on the Golden Temple.

The priests stopped short of calling for Mr. Barnala's excommunication from the religious sect, which is an offshoot of Hinduism. Chief Priest Kirpal Singh said they ordered him to fulfill a series of "cleansing" actions to atone for the raid.

The actions call for Mr. Barnala to hold a three-day prayer vigil at the Golden Temple, recite prayers from a Sikh holy book five times a day. Dust the shoes of Sikhs at a religious shrine for seven days, and pay a 500-rupee (\$41) fine.

Mr. Barnala, who attended the session in the Akal Takht building of the Golden Temple complex, said afterward: "I will obey whatever the order given by the high priests."

The full implications of the priests' ruling on the split in Mr. Barnala's moderate Akali Dal Party and on the tense atmosphere in Punjab were not immediately clear.

Mr. Barnala ordered hundreds of police, including federal security forces, into the temple complex on April 30 to drive out extremists who had gained control of it three months earlier. The day before the raid, five Sikh militant leaders had proclaimed an independent Sikh state to be called Khalistan.

The raid sharply divided the Sikh community, dozens of politicians have resigned from Mr. Barnala's cabinet and the state's ruling Akali Dal Party in protest.

It was the second raid on the temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, after the first in which more than 2,000 people died in June 1984. Sikh bodyguards murdered Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in revenge. That led to Hindu-Sikh clashes which left more than 1,000 dead.

As the priests' session was under way, about 40 militant Sikhs pushed their way toward the Akal Takht building and began shouting slogans endorsing the breakaway state. Several screamed curses at Mr. Barnala. Militant Sikhs have demanded his ouster.

Local police, reinforced by members of the federal government's Central Reserve Police Force, were called in to move the demonstrators back from the building to allow the session to finish. There were no reports of injuries.

Amritsar, 400 kilometres north of New Delhi, is the seat of the Sikh religion because it is home to the Golden Temple. Mr. Barnala had flown in earlier Saturday under heavy guard from his home in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, to attend the religious proceedings.

Shabana Azmi had dropped sharply because of her fast.

Accounts of what led to the blast were sketchy, but nine-year-old Stephanie Wiscombe said Young had gone to a toilet adjoining the classroom when his wife dropped what Wiscombe described as the triggering device.

"Somehow it slipped out of her hand," she said. "I don't think it happened on purpose. There was fire everywhere."

"If the sheriff, said Deloris Young died when the bomb exploded and that the hostages fled in the confusion.

In the melee, the school's music teacher was shot in the back as she fled down a hall, Wolffey said. Shortly afterward, Young apparently took his own life.

At a news conference, Wolffey said Young had served as the town's marshal six years ago and was fired after seven months but he did not know why.

Local residents said he was nicknamed "Wyatt Earp" after the famed lawman because of the style of cowboy hat he wore.



Caspar Weinberger

programme for the second year in a row makes it much more difficult for the secretary to make the case for Europe to bear its share of the burdens.

Mr. Weinberger arrives in Lisbon Sunday night and meets senior government officials on Monday before flying to neutral Austria for meetings with government leaders and negotiators at the slated 13-year-old talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on cutting conventional forces in Central Europe.

On Wednesday he flies to Brussels to hold separate meetings with defence officials from countries including Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Turkey before the formal ministerial meeting. His European trip ends in Copenhagen where he will hold talks with Danish officials.

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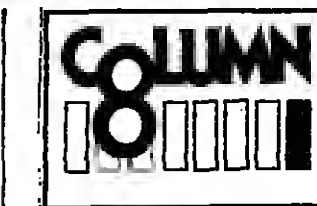
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Grower put tomatoes on pill

FREMONT, Nebraska (AP) — Harry Pennewell said his neighbours think he's crazy. But he's sure that putting his tomato plants on the pill has tripled their growth rate.

"Everybody thinks I'm nuts," Pennewell said. He began putting a mixture of water and birth-control pills on his tomato plants after he read a Tabloid newspaper that said it would double size and productivity. Obtaining the birth control pills presented a problem, he said. "My doctor told me my wife and I were a little old for it," the 65-year-old Pennewell said. Friends gave him some pills they were no longer using, he said. About three weeks ago, Pennewell said, he planted 180 tomato plants, watering 40 with the solution. Three other plants were given a double dose, he said. The three plants are three times the size of the untreated plants, and the group of 40 are twice the size of the rest, he said.

2 women jailed for pension fraud

MOSCOW (R) — A woman in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania carried out a massive pensions fraud with the help of her mother-in-law but was finally caught and got 12 years in jail, according to the republic's newspaper. The latest edition of the daily Soviet Lithuania to reach Moscow said Sovetskaya, 35, from Sbyalyay obtained 83,000 rubles (\$63,000) over several years by making out pension applications in the names of people who had died or were drawing pensions in other towns. Her mother-in-law, Y. Povilanskaya, abused her job at the post office to make the fraudulent payments. The Soviet pension is 100 rubles (\$75) a month. The mother-in-law, who made 71,000 rubles (\$54,000) for herself, also drew a 12-year jail sentence.

'Fast foods' blamed for causing asthma

HOUSTON (R) — Fast foods, often criticised by health experts for lacking nutritional value, are now being blamed for causing asthma in adults. Asthma is linked to fast foods such as hamburgers and French fries through methylsulphites, which are preservatives used to keep fast food looking fresh, a Baylor College of Medicine physician has said. The preservatives have caused about 200,000 asthma cases in the United States, mostly in adults, said William Shearer, an asthma and allergy specialist at Baylor and Texas Children's Hospital in Houston.

'Khedive diamond' fetches \$263,000

GENEVA (AP) — A 36-carat yellow diamond reputedly once belonging to a 19th-century Egyptian viceroy was auctioned to a private European collector for 484,000 Swiss francs (\$263,000). According to an unverified tale, Viceroy (Khedive) Ismail Pasha presented the stone to Empress Eugenie of France at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The rectangular "Khedive diamond" had been on loan to a New York museum and was sold by its American owner at a Christie's Auction. Its value was estimated at up to 1 million Swiss francs (\$543,000). It fetched less apparently because its historic value was lowered by a recent recut that also reduced its weight from 43 carats. Christie's spokeswoman Cornelia Froehlich said.

Woman leaves house to her dog

ROCKVILLE, Maryland (AP) — A dog named Master Teddy may live in the house he inherited from his master until he dies, a judge has ruled in rejecting a challenge by the owner's family. When Celeste Crawford, 77, died last year, she stipulated in her will that her 10-year-old Spitz keep her house, and asked that George Schnabel, who cared for her, stay on and care for the dog. Mrs. Crawford's five brothers and sister said they didn't want to wait for Teddy's death to get the house. And lawyers for the family and the estate argue that it is unfair to tie up the house when there are at least \$12,000 in bills to pay. Master Teddy's lawyer, Karl Feissner, subpoenaed the dog and said Master Teddy has feelings and should be allowed to stay in the house. A veterinarian estimates the dog has about two more years to live.

Greenpeace team board ship carrying nuclear fuel

LONDON (AP) — The Greenpeace environmental group said two of its members boarded a British ship carrying spent nuclear fuel in the Mediterranean to show the vessel's vulnerability to attack.

The group in a statement issued from its headquarters at Lewes in southern England named the ship boarded Friday as the 2,486-ton Mediterranean Shearwater.

The vessel is owned by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., the state-owned company that runs Sellafield, the world's largest nuclear reprocessing plant, in north west England.

Greenpeace, which is campaigning to get the leak-plagued plant closed, said the two people who boarded the Mediterranean Shearwater came from Greenpeace's volunteer crew on its ship the Sirius. Nobody was hurt. The incident happened near the Strait of Gibraltar.

Greenpeace said the Sirius had been searching for the Mediterranean Shearwater since Thursday night after receiving information it had left Civitavecchia in Italy Tuesday with 30 ton of spent fuel from the Latvian nuclear reactor. The Mediterranean Shearwater is bound for Barrow in Furness near Sellafield.

Greenpeace said that when the captain of the Sirius, Alain Connan, sighted the Mediterranean Shearwater, three inflatable rubber boats were launched to chase the British ship.

ft said Dutchman Ricardo Van Buiten and Spaniard Xavier Pastor staged a fake boarding attempt to distract the attention of the crew of the Mediterranean Shearwater while Grace O'Sullivan, 24, of Ireland and Joaquin Schonefelder, 30, of West Germany, in another inflatable, boarded it from the other side.

Ms. O'Sullivan and Mr. Schonefelder then climbed a crane aboard the Mediterranean Shearwater and hoisted a Greenpeace flag.

They came down after a few minutes and an officer asked them first to identify themselves and then to leave the ship. Greenpeace said they jumped into the sea and were picked up by the inflatables.

Early results show tight race in Dominican elections

SANTO DOMINGO (R) — Jacobo Majluta of the ruling centrist Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) edged ahead of his closest rival Joaquin Balaguer as results of the Dominican Republic's presidential election trickled in Saturday.

With only 187,489 of more than 2.5 million ballots counted nine hours after polling stations closed, Majluta had 40.10 per cent of the vote against Balaguer of the conservative Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC) with 37.73 per cent.

Juan Bosch of the leftist Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) was lying in third place with 22.55 per cent.

Initial results indicated a tight race between the two front runners who have tried to convince the electorate of their ability to extricate the impoverished Caribbean nation from its deep economic crisis.

At least three people were killed in shootings in the capital and the western town of El Paraíso during voting Friday, a small number of fatalities compared to previous elections in the country, which has a history of political violence.

The streets of the capital were quiet after voting ended with people returning to their homes to watch the results come in on all-night television broadcasts.

Mr. Balaguer has charged that the PRD was planning fraud to cheat the PRSC of certain victory and warned that blood could spill if their play succeeded.

Mr. Balaguer is supported by peasant groups who benefited from the land reforms he introduced when he ruled the Dominican Republic in the prosperous years from 1966 to 1978 and by the middle classes who became rich through his extensive public works projects.

Mr. Majluta, an experienced economist, is backed by town dwellers and other sections of the middle class who believe in the government's austerity programme.

The economy is showing signs of improvement after outgoing President Salvador Jorge Blanco followed an International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved programme that lifted subsidies on many products and opened the way for international loans.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE RIGHT ORDER

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 8
♥ A742
♦ Q965
♣ 832

WEST
♠ 9
♥ Q10853
♦ J103
♣ QJ97

EAST
♠ QJ1065
♥ KJ96
♦ KJ96
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ A742
♥ Void
♦ A742
♣ AK10

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Oppeing lead: Queen of ♠.

It is easy to take a seemingly simple hand for granted and relax your concentration. But that habit can be expensive.

We are not entirely happy with South's decision to open with a demand bid, even though his hand had great playing potential. He is a little light to point count and two-suited hands can be difficult to bid if the auction starts at the two-level. However, South needed little more than strong support for one of his suits, and he contracted for a small slam as soon as North raised his second suit, showing a four-card holding.

West led the queen of clubs and declarer wasted little time in going down. He won the club, drew three rounds of trumps, then started on spades. Only when West showed out on the second spade did declarer's predicament dawn on him — he had three spade losers and a club, and only the ace of hearts and one ruff in dummy to try to take care of them. That proved to be so impossible task.

While the 5-1 spade split combined with the 3-1 trump division was most unfortunate, declarer really had only himself to